Die Fabrik – a bold sociological venture in Altona, Hamburg

ones was the large family in which helpless children, old people, the unmarried, and widowed members of the family had a place.

In addition there were institutions to which the lonely could turn - the church, the local inn, spinning-rooms and the neighbours. There was contact with the world around, and if it did not exist it could easily be created.

In our modern society the lonely person flees from his loneliness into an illusory world of communications and anonymous contacts. He sits in front of five and ten race around. They clamber, the television acreen, if possible with a yell and enjoy playing far more than they bottle of something alcoholic by his side. Or he goes to the cinema and shares a In the left wing there is a small theatre, the



kind of two-dimensional living with a few hundred people. Or he goes down to the

people in the place.

This terrible problem of lonely people is a major concern for sociologists, doctors, educationalists and churchmen A whole series of organisations have been set up as a refuge for those who feel lonesome. But not one of them is really a substitute for lost contact with the world.

The idea of providing some kind of community centre that fits in with our modern style of living seems so obvious that it is a wonder that one has not been set up in each of our major cities as a result of the joint efforts of our municipal authorities, the Church, social workers and the like.

In the summer of 1971 an artist and an architect on their own private initiative and with their own inspiration and energy sel about renting a former machinery factory in the Altona district of Hamburg, built in about 1830, and

The new centre was designed for young and old alike and when the "communication centre" got under way it was variously admired, written about, filmed, raved about or pulled to pieces by the

The centra was soon given the name "Fabrik" (Factory) and the name went the rounds. For some it is a "theme", for others a place of pilgrimage. What exactly is this organisation when one regards its existence without prejudice?

Some visitors have said that the building is as architecturally pleasing as an old church. If this is true it is something that does not immediately strike one and should not be given too much attention.

Those who are curious and travel to Altons to have a look at the Fabrik for

One of the greatest human problems is the first time are confronted with a dingy building that has apparently changed were natural refuges. One of the main little since the days when it really was a factory. This applies to the outside and by and large to the inside as well.

There is all the ugliness and disconsolateness of any factory floor on which men drudged and earnt poor wages. At first glance the whole place is most depressing.

The depression only lifts when one gets to know the new kind of life that fills the old factory, the new spirit that makes the outward appearance of the building seem

In the lower hall children aged between

and next to this is a painting and do-it-yourself section. and It is. But what the Fabrik has to offer sounds most theque, cafeteria, restaurant, library and normally conjure up

an idea of glossy packaging, as is comcolourful packaging In the Fabrik everything is reduced to

utilitarian essentials. And it quickly becomes clear that things are not debased in any way by having the frills removed. Furniture that has seen better days, tables and stools made of sleepers (ties), light bulbs that hang on a long cord from the celling and wire netting to divide off one part of the "factory" from another.

One's aesthetic senses have little to satisfy them in these surroundings. One feels this even more on entering the "tea-room" where there is a more cosy atmosphere with bunches of flowers and

towards comfort are the building. But visitors to the Fabrik quickly realise that all the trimmings are superficial and the lack of them can quickly be made up

for by something more important, through an atmosphere of openness and personal been created here and is guarded joalously. Of course the Fabrik has attracted that kind of snob who always has to be in on such a new idea, feeling that it is "in".

tiques and try to find "something suitable to wear in Altona, dahling!" The snobbery of this kind of visitor does no harm to the Fubrik. And their money is welcome.

The day when all the debts have been paid off and a small profit is forthcoming is still a long way off. About 400,000 Marks was spent on renovating the old building, 200,000 or so coming from the two initiators Horst Dietrich and Friedhelm Zeuner. The rest is mortgaged.

Looking at Horst Dietrich's face we can see the virtual exhaustion that sixteen hours of work almost every day can bring. Nonetheless his eyes are still brightly and attentively following all that

His particular interest is young tearaways - the so-called rockers. He has not exactly managed to tame them, but he has at least made contact with them. When you get to know him you will realise that these potential hoodlums accept him because of his honesty and straight-up-and-down nature with no side.

Punch-ups and bovver do not happen in the Fabrik. Rockers roll up to listen to records in the discotheque or to lend a hand in the craft classes. Their help is voluntary and there are only a few acitum outsiders who will not join in.

The latest plans of the Fabrik crew are



dendship is a fine-sounding word. To

use it continually and in every

atext is to arouse suspicions that there (Photos: Marlanna von der las a skeleton in the cupboard. On the This is the type who, before coming to a play at the Fabrik will go round the bouthe older schoolchildren who come; would, perhaps, be preferable for Fabrik, and operettas for a section politicians to tone down their enthusings. not-so-young generation who ar Franco-Federal Republic friendship, not find their needs catered for the token by which post-war generations Fabrik. In both countries sought to eliminate For the Fabrik tries to help all chaditional hostility, is now but a matter

people. It is not carrying out cult of fact. educational work, but simply i The treaty itself marked the end of an people to join in the community eta. To understand it one must bear in

About seven o'clock one explind the generation of its signatories. diminutive girl of about three war konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle to two tall young men. She would wanted to formalise politically indispensher name but did say the strable reconciliation between the two number of the house where she lie countries,

had been playing at the Fabrita Their gesture may have been a little where a patient man with a blademotional, yet one is bound to admit that looked after her and gave her her mannamental mountains and several se meal. He worked for the Fabrike

IN THIS ISSUE he and another official his themselves the job of taking home, since her mother who had GOVERNMENT her there in the morning hi Brandt's 1973 policy

reappeared. The calmness with which that was treated showed that it was TRADE & COMMERCE out of the ordinary. In the diver Moscow ousts Bonn as at this sociological organisationisis. Peking's 3rd biggest trade it was one incident among man; partner are sad but easily resolved.

The Fabrik and the world of HE ARTS seeking in the consumer society at Soviet ballet sweeps vastly different worlds. Christia the country

:hmidtke – boxer from ne world of fashion

were a fair number of prejudices, be cleared up. Franco-Federal good thing too!

treations between the two tries. Nothing caused Bonn and Paris trouble than General de Gaulle's en ries between mon Market mombers.

Bonn-Paris axis, a kind of co-Federal Republic directorate for e, remained an alarming idea and have represented a strain for all

n years later Willy Brandt and ses Pompidou bear witness to a tic approach. They have agreed to down mutual ties from "priviliged" exemplary" relations from which one, but first and foremost they uselves, stand to benefit.

wadays Franco-Federal Republic

ons primarily represent European of the Paris talks between

Chancellor Brandt and President Pom-pidou that will not also be on the agenda of the forthcoming Bonn talks between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Heath and is not a routine topic in Brussels.

Political integration and Western Europe's relations with the United States and Eastern Europe are European topics, as both sides well know. On its tenth anniversary the Franco-Federal Republic friendship pact looks a trifle long in the

If the praises of the pact are to be sung perhaps one should say that in 1973 France and this country share a good many interests. Despite differences in outlook and in political and social organisation their requirements on the home front are the same.

Comparison of the major domestic topics in last autumn's election campaign in this country with those in the current French election campaign reveals a surprising similarity of fundamental problems, though not necessarily of the solutions adopted.

In foreign affairs Bonn and Paris are in the same boat too, whether they want or not. Detente policies can only be pursued in common - either together or not at

Franco-Federal Republic cooperation as part of the greater European whole has progressed further than many may think. In his government policy declaration Chancellor Brandt rightly noted that economic integration alone has already mady considerable inroads into national

Stability, economic and monetary



President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt in Paris on 22 January, ten years after the Friendship treaty between France and the Federal Republic went into operation

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union, social union and finally gradual progress towards political union are, it is fairly safe to forecast, a foregone conclusion unless, that is, everyone wants to revert to general confusion.

Common interests do not preclude the possibility of disagreement, though, further-reaching disagreements at that. France's attempt by means of the Franco-Federal Republic pact to loosen the ties between this country and the United States in 1963 failed just as a more moderate current attempt is likewise doomed to failure.

France's unconscionably slow progress towards democratisation of the Common Market and limitation of national

sovereignty will continue to try this country's patience to a degree.

A glance at the Franco-Federal Republic friendship pact is a backward glance, Foreign Minister Walter School has termed it an example and a precursor in

It could well be that the routine of regular intergovernmental consultaions was instrumental in preventing relations between the two countries from reaching an impasse in the difficult sixtles. Nowadays the verdict on the pact is an

entirely different one, it is no longer really necessary. What better compliment could there be for the efficacy of a

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 January 1973)

n proclaiming that the world is on the threshold of a new era of peace President Nixon in his second inaugural address has spoken both to his fellow-countrymen and to the world at of his career large, and both were intended to be at the receiving end of his appeal for greater self-reliance and responsibility, which was the leitmotiv of the entire address.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The new era now in the offing will, he promised, differ from other post war redolent of historic significance a US periods in that there will be no reversion President for the first time ever talked in to isolationism and the fresh dangers it terms of non-hostile relations between

This appeared to be a reference to the powers. years following the First World War during which Woodrow Wilson failed to incorporate an America weary of foreign policy commitments in constructive and lasting peace arrangements.

Close attention must be paid elsewhere in the world to President Nixon's outline of his future foreign policy and his ideas on the basis of a peace structure.

He promised that America would appreciate the need for and the limits of its role in the world, would stand by its treaty commitments but not make decisions for others and would expect others to pull their weight and keep their own houses in order.

This accords with longstanding American traditions and outlooks and is doubtless deeply rooted in the President's

President Nixon reaches the pinnacle

reached at which nations committed to opposing ideologies can be friends,

In an inauguration address that was entails in the wake of the Vietnam war. the United States and the Communist

Many problems defy governmental attempts to provide a solution. In future the government ought to take less from the taxpayer in order to enable him to do more for himself.

A passage that will doubtless frequently be quoted was an adaptation of President Kennedy's famous dictum that Americans should not ask what their country can do for them but what they can do for their country. According to Mr Nixon Americans ought not to ask what the administration can do for them but what they can do for themselves.

After years of hostility a stage has been convictions. Many Americans do indeed

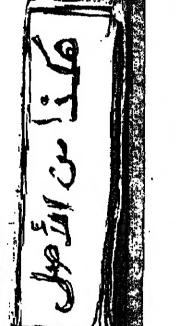
feel that the plethora of Federal bureaucracy and welfare burdens has landed the era of social reform commenced forty years ago in a

These, then, are the salient points of President Nixon's address. How and to what extent the call for less government and more individual responsibility is to be put into practice in a society rent by social and racial difficulties and governed to a large extent by the impersonal bureaucracy of major corporations will be and doubtless the subject of strife and

The keynote Mr Nixon sounded was less one of triumph than of awareness of the tasks and struggles ahead. In accordance with the President's personality the tenor of his address was indicative

and argumentative rather than inspiring.
In Washington the clouds of a clash
between President and Congress are seen on the horizon. Even sonservative commentators who usually have a friendly world for the President are alarmed at the way in which Mr Nixon is isolating himself.

During the much-maligned bombing raids on North Vietnam he listened to no



M FOREIGN AFFAIRS

USA with or without peace in Vietnam is essential to Europe

DIE

fter nearly three years of almost A exclusive concentration on foreign policy home affairs are now coming to the fore in Bonn. This is just as it should be, but foreign affairs continue for all

Bonn's foreign policy will be less spectacular. Following the turning point that Ostpolitik marked no decisions are required of the second Brandt/Scheel administration that affect the nation's sense of history.

Foreign policy will be concerned more with the day-to-day conduct of diplo-macy than with the definition of principles.

Nonetheless Bonn's point of view must continue to be clearly defined and Federal Republic interests to be realistically assessed. Continuity must be the keynote, and the government must make sure that the domestic groundwork of foreign policy remains stable.

There must be no crediting polemical allegations that the Eastern treaties of recent years are the work of socialist neutralists, the aim of whom is not merely to manocuvre this country into a no man's land between the ideological fronts but to steer the country into Soviet waters.

Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel have realised that the status quo in Europe is inevitable. To infer that they are prepared willy-nilly to acknowledge the inevitability of Soviet domination in Europe as a whole is to indulge in unjustified and unjustifiable agitation.

Neither their public statements nor their actions warrant accusations of pursuing a policy of parting company with the West.

It is all the more regrettable that the left-wing wave of protest against America's strategy in Vietnam has recently shown signs of a lamentable lack of realism extending at times to the Social Democratic Establishment and so seeming to provide right-wing allegations with a veneer of justification.

Vigilant moral protest is frequently intermingled with blind political protest when, for instance, the Young Socialists call for an embargo on offset payments towards the foreign exchange costs of US troops stationed in this country as punishment for President Nixon's bombing raids on North Viet-

The same applies to foolish slogans such as "Free Vietnam - Red Vietnam", raids on the offices of American firms in this country and the destruction by fire of the library in an Amerika-Haus, as US information centres are called in the

Are young left-wingers so unmindful of the darkest chapter in German history that they feel able to repeat the fire-raising and public burning of books of the Third Reich?

Who, apart from a Communist, will believe that a Red Victnam would be a free Vietnam, so inferring that this

blind to realities, would want, out of a sense of outrage, to provoke the Americans into pulling out of Europe when the security of Europe was, is and will continue to be based on the alliance with or considers it to be necessary.

As long as slogans of this kind are

clearly communist in origin all is well and good. At least one knows where one stands. It is a good deal more alarming to note that a number of left-wing Social Democrats are also favouring this approach and would like Willy Brandt to follow their lead down the slippery

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

For reasons of morality they would like to stop the government from pursuing practical politics — just as root-and-branch right-wingers would like to forbid the government and ruling parties to field moral arguments in appealing to

America's conscience. One approach is as foolish as the other. Pity the country where moralists increasingly part company with reality, and pity the country where statesmen no longer try to include morality as a category by which to assess political action! Romantics and cynics are equally unfitted for government.

It would be more than foolish to want allow protest against individual aspects of US policy, no matter how justified, to assume the proportions of out-and-out rejection of the alliance with America.

Outright anti-Americanism would bear witness not only to base ingratitude, admittedly something pretty well run-ofthe-mill in the course of world history; it would be dangerous.

The relaxation of tension that has come about in Europe in recent years is attributable to Soviet realisation that the current state of affairs cannot be changed

This realisation is due in its turn to the balance of international power between the United States and the Soviet Union that emerged in the course of the sixtles. This balance exists in Europe too and is due to no small extent to US military presence on the Continent.

Were this American military presence suddenly called into question the progress so far achieved in the way of detente would retreat to a transitory, twilight zone. Nor would that be the end of the

So far only the first stage of detente has been completed. Both sides have acknowledged the territorial status quo by means of agreements renouncing the use of force to resolve political conflicts.

The endeavour to bring about detente roper has yet to get under way. Now that the status quo has been acknowledged an attempt is being undertaken to ing about qualitative changes in the existing state of affairs

Without altering the basic pattern of democratic countries on the one hand and communist countries on the other it is to be politically realigned so as to be more tolerable, combining more and more intergovernmental coexistence with les and less browbeating and muzzling of

This process calls for the utmost circumspection and for safeguards. Were

President Nixon

Continued from page 1

one and evaded counter-arguments. He organisation and budgetary adjustments without consulting Party leaders and Congress beforehand.

The inaugural address provided no answer to the question whether President

Hans B. Meyer (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 22 January 1973)

caution cast to the winds there would be a risk of the progress towards greater freedom in the East gaining such momentum that a backlash would ensue just as the Prague Spring was followed by Soviet intervention in August 1968.

Were no safeguards to be taken in the West the Kremlin need hardly bother going to the trouble of longwinded detents. Moscow could well be tempted to resort to more roughshod means of asserting itself further west than the Baltic and the Elbe.

This is something that even Swedish Premier Olof Palme must realise. No matter how non-aligned his country may be Swedon has always derived benefit from the North Atlantic pact.

The next stage of detente will in any case include a number of hurdles that will prove hard to clear. The Soviet Union is still not prepared to relax the all-round severity of its concept of security and this will soon prove a grave handicap at

Pravda commentator Yuri Zhukov recently provided a foretaste of what Moscow understands by security. Freedom of travel across ideological frontiers is tantamount, or so he would have us believe, to an attempt to re-establish bourgeois society.

The West must stick to its guns. Over the forthcoming decade diplomacy will have to be geared to persuading the Kremlin that contacts need not be limited to what is deemed acceptable by the powers that be.

Ideological competition, Moscow must be made to see, need not be identical to a war of religion. The military and political association of Eastern Europe with the Soviet bloc must be freed from the after-taste of tyranny if there is to be any future in detente.

Even if the Soviet Union were to arrive at a more flexible concept of security the road towards relaxation of tension would still be lined with pitfalls.

The dependence of stability in Eastern Europe solely on Soviet domination is fraught with risks. Another application of the Brezhnev Doctrine to an Eastern European country would be bound to have fateful consequences. Were an attempt to be made to apply it to Yugoslavia after the death of Tito there would be a risk of world war.

The insurance policy Nato represents is still good for eventualities of this kind. Nato without the United States, however, would be like Hamlet without the Prince. The possibility of fresh crises arising and the process of detente in Europe call for US support. Without it there can be no such thing as security in the Old World. This will remain part and parcel of the basic premises of Federal Republic policy until long after successive generations of students have forgotten what went on in

It would thus be dangerous to add grist to the mill of emotional anti-Americanism in this country. In the current phase of world affairs this country in association with others in Western Europe will have many a bone to pick with the Americans: tariff and trade agreements, reform of the international monetary system and even Nato as regards way and means of America's contribution towards the defence of Europe.

Bitter feuds must be Interests must be soberly weighed against one another. Willingness to reach a compromise must prevail. Links with Washington must be retained.

Uncontrolled outbursts of emotion such as the latest protests could, were country must turn Red in order to be has also announced governmental recold war between adversaries.

The time is right to sound a forthright waming note against so fateful a for-mation of ideological fronts, particularly now that with the end of the war in Nixon intends to pursue a collision course Vietnam in sight the gravest risk of transatiantic alienation is on the point of being eliminated. Theo Sommer (Die Zeit, 19 January 1973)

Kirk plans to pep₁ government European Parliam Brandt's 1973 Rölner Ctadt-Anade is restrained

On 16 January the delegates of There is about the same difference Common Market country between the Willy Brandt who read their seats in the European Padiarde statement of government policy in Strasbourg. Seating arrangement 369 and the Federal Chancellor who on be altered and altercations area 3 January 1973 read the second such neither the British Conservative attent, as between the younger and French Gaullists wanted to be seater Goethe.

ar to the right.

Willy Brandt has certainly got beyond
In the end they agreed to this Storm and Stress Period, and in place one another to the right of the old vigorous energy we now see a Democrats but to the left of the limit milder and more moderate man.

These were not the only preparation passages of the speech made the the British had made for their rangemental or sound much like a preacher of

the parliamentary assembly of theod morals. pean Community. They arrived a Three years ago he was announcing bourg determined to be a new bout theorem revolutionary changes in this raise dust. Their first move was the training revolution towards the comproposals for amendments to shall countries of the East, but this ime he was content to express his hopes

In addition to other measure that the process of detente would make to enliven the proceedings the od progress in the years to come. like to introduce a padir As far as domestic policies were question-time and to commit the incremed he fought shy of specifying Commission to closer ties pures and deadlines which could be Strasbourg Parliament. loved wrong and frustrated by un-

Peter Kirk, the British Con reseen occurrences. leader in Strasbourg, is of the lit would be going too far to suggest that the Common Market's print Willy Brandt had switched from a has not by a long chalk utilised a Minor key, but in the passages its limited powers of control. I his Second Symphony where he Strasbourg may not have multiplied trumpets they were always

Strasbourg may not have muck childed trumpets they were always but if does, when all is said at leted.

control four per cent of the EK. It would be too simple to put this — administrative costs inclusive large of tone down to the fact that the Commissioners' salaries. The Remaining up to his sixtieth birthday. The thus exercises a control that there were the has just put behind him the can hardly overlook, or so the large even he has just put behind him feel. Even though the European iniges,

may not take major decisions? He has not bitten his tongue off, but he members feel that it ought total been most careful this time to make influence to bear than in the poure it does not run away with him! measures taken by the Buss it was significant that in his reply

ussion. Sainer Barzel had little to criticise in the What they have in mind is in policies Brandt had announced on behalf what they have in mind a maintenance brandt had announced on behaviorable and Mr Kirk has alread his government, except to pick up a clear that the British delegation with slight ambiguities and companies in a few surprises to spring and with statement. Still, Brandt would rather

clear that the British delegations and with ambiguities and omissions in a few surprises to spring and with a statement. Still, Brandt would rather strange bedfellows. This is also a making common of the statement still, and have to answer the latic of British puriliamentary results of the caution and restraint with which forces against the government. Is setting about it is our, have set out to instillate the can only be welcomed. It is a sign delegations react to them and of their initial verve the news government policy be that it can look forward to a function of the British delegations react to them and of their initial verve the news of the state of the statement of government policy is the statement of government policy is then the made three years ago.

He achieved the first aim, but fell slightly short of the second. In 1969 in the statement of government policy is then the made three years ago.

He achieved the first aim, but fell slightly short of the second. In 1969 in the statement of government policy is the hand to five the speaker's table as head of the government for the first aim he speach writes and the statement of the SPD has been a fell that was a prisoner of the stress that the same three that another section of the SPD has a publisher; Friedrich Relpass. It is not to several section of the SPD has a substitution stanger. See Bessel. It is not not several the section of the SPD has a publisher; Friedrich Relpass. It is not to several section of the SPD has a substitution stanger. See Bessel. It is not to see that the substitution of the SPD has a publisher; Friedrich Relpass. It is not to several section of the SPD has a substitution stanger. See Bessel. It is not to see that the substitution of the SPD has a substitution

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It is a moot point whether Brandt would have produced a more forceful statement if the SPD had an absolute majority. Neither the old nor the new Willy Brandt belongs to the Hotspurs in

his party and the new radical left.

But it is possible that consideration for the demands of his liberal coalition partners forced him to give up any ideas he may have had of making radical changes to the existing economic and social structure. The statement made it clear that Brandt is out to avoid any actions that could endanger the existence of the present coalition with the FDP.

It is particularly striking that when dealing with the subject of worker participation in management he based his calculations on the FDP theory of equality for capital and labour leading to a joint solution and giving the managerial side a special role. Businessmen may find themselves under greater pressure in the future, but their greatest fears must have been quieted after this statement, The SPD/FDP coalition has not become a socialist coalition.

All in all Brandt's 1973 statement has shown a good deal more careful rangefinding than the 1969 version. Instead of making even more lavish promises than then, Brandt has paid much greater respect to the facts of life. This does not make life any the easier for the Opposition. As Barzel's reply showed, the CDU/CSU will not be able to attack general trends but will have to concentrate on pulling individual details to

This goes against the grain as far as firebrands like Franz Josef Strauss are concerned and could lead to renewed tensions within the "union" parties.

Their best chance in the short term is to try to spark off conflicts within the government coalition at the statement of policy, since it falls so far short of the cherished dreams of the left wing Sometimes the CDU has to stand beside the Chancellor when he is in opposition with his more extreme party colleagues. An inkling of this was shown by the fact that the Opposition expressed its approval of certain passages of this second symphony. The 19 November 1972 elections obviously changed more in Bonn than just the relative strengths of

the three main parties.

Wolfgang Wagner

Summit last year, especially with regard to economic and currency policies, must be completed and the social welfare and democratic aspects of Community work must be bolstered.

• Ostpolitik: Apart from "wide-ranging cooperation" with the countries of Eastern Europe the Bonn government is striving towards an amelioration of human conditions and an improvement to contacts between peoples.

policy. The programme of work to be

carried out, as agreed on at the Paris

• Vietnam: "We are prepared to give humanitarian support in both parts of Vietnam and to work alongside other nations in re-building this tormented and battered country when the weapons are finally silenced".

· Price stabilisation: Checking the price spiral is the most important task facing the Federal Republic in common with our European partners. Monetary and credit policies remain the classic weapon

• The budget: Stabilisation must not be based chiefly on cuts in government spending if public works are not to suffer. Capital wealth for the ordinary citizen: The public should have a share in the productive output of major companies. and the acquisition of houses within the subsidised housing scheme must be made available to more people.

· Competitiveness: Healthy competitiveness must be fostered. Brandt called this a major consideration and said that it served the best interests of the public. Bonn would cooperate on the "extension and improvement" of monopolies laws. · Consumer protection: Laws governing the labelling of foodstufts and medicaments must protect the consumer from deception and damage to health.

 Tax reforms: Privileges and subsidies that are no longer justified will be abolished step by step. The government coalition's decisions of 1971 on the cornerstones of reform will remain the basic concept.

· Pollution: The cost of disposing of

Salient points of policy speech • Westpolitik: European union is the foremost aim of Willy Brandt's foreign will have to be borne by those

responsible. • Land laws: Reform will be a major part of government policy as will reform of local government powers of planning permission. A "land capital gains tax" will be drawn up as a means of combatting irresponsible land specula-

 Transport: "Local public transport will take precedence over the needs of the private traveller". But the building of major highways will continue apace.

• Education: This will be high on the list of essential reforms. The number of years at school will be cut to twelve and vocational training will be brought into line with other aspects of education.

 Universities: Periods of study are to be shortened, the 'study year' introduced and Numerus Clausus gradually abolished. Centres of research and education must be prevented from bolng converted into political battlefields.

The media: Monopolies legislation will be made to cover a control of mergers of press and other mass media, "Press and broadcasting freedom shall be understood to cover the freedom of people in those professions".

Social welfare: The emphasis will be on rehabilitation of the infirm, especially children. Church welfare organisations will not be interfered with by the State.

 Worker participation: Extension of the say of workers in management is "one of our main tasks", based on the right of workers and shareholders in a limi to equality. Personnel representation legislation will extend the say of civil servants in the work of the civil service.

 Sexual equality: New marriage and families legislation will be extended giving women their own individual social security. Paragraph 218 (abortion) must be amended in this legislative period.

· Law reform: Among other things compensation for the victims of violence must be controlled by law and a common legal basis must be found for a uniform penal system.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 January 1973)

delivery became somewhat monotonous.

This haste was just one more aspect of the difficulties the Cabinet experienced in preparing the statement. No one in Bonn can remember a statement that had to be rewritten, abbreviated, alided to, shorten alocal agond deal of emphasis on the darge of the producer society rather paying lip-service to the Swedish of welfare State. These were some bitter pills the so-called protect will have to swallow and they not take the medicine gladly.

This haste was just one more aspect of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement to a conclusion. A central typing poof was set up in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of a conclusion. A central typing poof was set up in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of a conclusion. A central typing poof was set up in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of a conclusion. A central typing poof was set up in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement of accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement to accordance of the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in the Cabinet was engaged almost entirely in bringing the statement to accordance of the Ministers had a copy of the Programme.

Freiburg Programme.

Frei

The German put up to the Chancellor by some of the ministries must have been hair-raising. When Brandt finally stood up in the House and read the section of the statement dealing with cultural and educational work abroad and underlined the importance of the living language he added a remark of his own that was not in the original text: "I am speaking from experience culied from some of the texts I have had to read through in the past few

At any rate the statement of government policy for the coming legislative period was not built in a day. It was a work of perfectionism.

When Cabinet ministers finally gathered to give their approval of the statement in its final form in the Palais Schaumhu Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl brought them almost to the verge of desperation again when he stated that the passages dealing with land laws were not compatible with the principles of the Freiburg Programme.



Criminologists examine criminal behaviour of bank raiders

Drofessor Würtenberger of Freiburg L University's department of criminology and penal system studies recently published a comprehensive two-volume study on "Bank Robberies in the Federal

Republic of Germany".

The study, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice, took many years to compile. The department based their investigation on 297 bank robbenes occurring between 1964 and 1966.

The 360 criminals arrested stole almost 3.8 million Marks, an average of no more than 12,700 Marks per raid, which will surprise those members of the public who believe that large sums of money are

Seventy of these raids ended in complete failure, in twelve of them the robbers did not obtain more than one thousand Marks and in 71 cases their haul was under five thousand Marks.

The largest total of money stolen was the 230,160 Marks accumulated by one regular criminal in ten bank raids. On his eleventh raid a bank employee overpowered him. The robber had already stuffed over one hundred thousand Marks into the briefcase he normally kept dangled from his neck by a cord.

A conspicuously large number of bank robberies are committed in December more than twice the monthly total for all months between January and September. The only conclusion is that as advertising reaches saturation point and the shops become full of Christmas goods many criminals feel they need ready cash. On top of this comes the increased expenditure on clothing, heating and lighting during the winter months.

The fewest raids take place in June, amounting to only one quarter of the December total. But this does not mean to say that bank robbers are "on holiday" during this period.

Friday is the favourite day for bank raids and one quarter of all tobberies are committed on this day. The most

Frankfurier Rundschau

dangerous times for bank employees are shortly after opening and then again between four and six o'clock in the

Another trend can be observed, this time in respect to locality: 62 per cent of all ralds occur in rural areas. Small branches are the main victims. Half the banks raided only had one employee and he is as isolated in his post as a taxi-driver

Only one raid in ten was made on a bank with more than four employees. The investigation by the Freiburg criminology department did not reveal that offenders prefer to deal with female bank

Only 58 of the 360 bank robbers covered by the investigation decided to repeat the offence, 302 of them committed the crime only once. Gang robbery is rare. One group of five robbers — its composition varied from case to case — raided thirteen banks and that was

A total of 23 robbers committed more than two robberies. Two offenders working as a team raided eight banks. Another two-man team raided six. We have already mentioned the most successful offender with cleven raids to his

These criminals grow increasingly confident. Robbers toting a loaded gun on their first raid no longer thought it necessary to cock it on the next raid and in subsequent cases they did not even bother to load it.

Fifty of the seventy failures were due to resistance shown by bank employees. Security systems foiled the raiders in fourteen cases. Only 115 of the banks

were equipped with alarm systems, 105 of them electric.

Another reason for this low success rate where alarm systems are concerned is the factor of chance. If the alarm is to be raised the employee must be standing in the immediate vicinity of the alarm bell when the raid occurs. Once he has raised his hands it is too late. It also takes a good deal of courage and steady nerves to set off a loud alarm bell.

Bullet-proof cash-boxes and safes foiled robbers in five of the fourteen cases where security systems beat the criminal. In the other nine cases the offender fled without bothering about his haul.

"There is no such thing as a secure bank", the Freiburg investigation con-cludes. Even the bullet-proof glass partitions that are repeatedly demanded do not always thwart the robber.

The active resistance on the part of mployees ranged from the mere refusal to hand over money to actual physical attack. Many of these cases revealed the fearfulness and harmlessness of the criminals. They often ran away before events turned against them. In one case, a robber struck an employee and when this did not have the desired effect was too scared to administer a second blow.

But these cases can also reveal how dangerous the bank robber really is. Resistance can lead to acts of violence. Whatever the case, employees run a great risk when resisting the demands of the criminal. Rarely can they tell for sure whether the offender is harmless and fearful or brutal and dangerous.

The speed with which bank robberies are committed will surprise the layman. More than half the raids - 169 of them were over in less than two minutes. A total of 109 lasted anything up to five minutes and only nine took up to ten

When planning their crimes, the offen-ders always weigh up the pros and cons of

masks very carefully. Exactly hil: BONN bank robbers wore masks, the g made no attempts to throw pro-

The possibilities are various, it from sun-glasses to make-up and di Sun-glasses are most popular an worn by many criminals who we wear a mask for fear of impaining field of vision and consequently the of their reactions.

predictability on the offender a committees and working parties — it also threatened victim can never dest provides the photograph and biography sure whether the gun will be used to feach of the 518 Bundestag members. providing that it is real. While The title of the book is inscribed on the robbers carried a real gun, 52 of the dark-green binding — "Official Handbook a toy revolver. In only two as of the Deutscher Bundestag". employees recognise the fact that it. The handbook will not be restricted to

was a toy and resist.

Many bankrobbers had a knife, supplying libraries, adult education ceneon, hammer, mallet, ether or againes and trade unions with eighteen Firearms were used in eight raids, thousand free copies. to the death of two employees to the death of two employees to the most cases, shots were fired into the air, important source of information about as the criminals entered the banks: the composition of the Bundestag that to warn employees against any a the public has," Helmut Schellknecht, resistance from the outset.

Criminals who tend to shoot r comments. will fire from sheer nervousness. everything's different."

The Freiburg investigation, pt Everything is indeed different. The by Ferdinand Enke of Stuttgart, & Bundestag Handbook for the seventh length with the typical character bank robber and the courts' resi him. It calculates that two thits raids are committed with as robbers," the report states.

Hand grenades have never been: bank raids in this country as they the United States. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 Janes

Latest Bundestag handbook is not very informative

One of the few women who look W the administrative section of the in bank robberies had a wig see Bundestag in Bonn. Five specialists are made for her at a cost of eight he currently compiling a book that should Marks.

Physical strength, though a to This will be the seventh edition of the thirty.

element in most cases of larcen, i publication and each of the thirty required to such a degree what housand copies will contain 819 pages robberies are concerned. Fireamns, and weigh at least three pounds. The replace physical strength, provide tome will not only inform interested bank robber with technical superior readers about the exact wording of Basic Firearms bestow an element of Law and the composition of Bundestag

members themselves. The Bundestag is

head of the administrative section,

very highly esteemed among banki 'Schellknecht's staff are rather sceptical as the use of a firearm is considered about the date of publication. "We'll a breach of their code. It often be never have it ready by March," one of that cashiers hand over all the me them sighed. "Fifteen per cent of the quickly as possible as they see t: Bundestag members have yet to supply criminal's hand is shaking and fear: their personal details and this time

Mölner Chade Anzeiger provide accurate information.

legislative period plans to institute new rules of parliamentary behaviour as a result of the adviser contract scandals surrounding former Parliamentary State Secretaries Dom and Raffert. Bundestag members have been asked to

state their outside interests in the short biography they provide for the handbook so that voters will be able to see whether it is their interests alone that their member is representing in the Bundestag.

Members have been asked to reveal the posts and commissions they have been given as a result of their privileged position, the firms, institutions, publishing concerns and associations they work for in a part-time capacity and the contracts they have signed with associations and organisations.

Some members have voiced their objections but Helmut Schellknecht tries to overcome their doubts: "We are not snooping. The individual member is responsible for the information."

Nobody has yet thought of appointing a committee to act as a control here but one factor is already apparent - though many members are doing their best to shed light on what has often remained obscure in the past, a large number are not taking the request seriously and are supplying information in slapdash fushion.

Deadlines are tight for the staff of the administrative section and information is still only trickling in. A number of committee members still have to be appointed and it is not yet possible to

A week after the election, on 27 November 1972, Bundestag members first received a letter asking them for biographical data and three passport photographs as soon as possible,

The questionnaire covered two pages and asked for every concelvable item of information down to wife's surname and the foreign languages spoken,

But not all members have treated the subject as seriously as the handbook compilers would have liked. Many of them leave their secretaries to answer the questions and those who have sat in the Bundestag for many years do what they have done before - they neatly cut out the section of the old handbook dealing with their previous career and send it to the compilers of the new handbook.

They also include the passport photo-graphs as demanded but many of them are already so old that they display a full head of hair, though little evidence of this former glory can now be observed.

But not everybody takes the casy way out. "Queries are coming in all the time," Schellknecht reports. "A number of members would like to record that they belong to the Red Cross but we are not really interested in such trivial details."

The newer members in Bonn thought

type had some promise but they are not so optimistic today. Many members are

merely giving the amount of harmless information they believe is indispensable.

The chance of making the social structure of the Bundestag plainer or recording the interest groups that are most commonly represented in the Bundesag has been missed.

Walter Keim, a government administrator, political scientist, sociologist and historian, compiles analyses of this type in his free time and he complains that a better method of obtaining informative results should have been found.

The information the politicians provide about their profession only serves to confirm Keim's fears. Most Bundestag members write the first thing that comes into their head.

Both Chanceltor Willy Brandt and Social Democrat floor leader describe themselves as journalists though they have been full-time politicians for over twenty years. Gerhard Schröder styles himself a lawyer though he too has been a professional politician for twenty years. Margret Kämpf

(Kölner Studt-Auzeiger, 12 January 1973)

Policy statement battle

Continued from page 3 morning of the day before it was to be

Barzel waited - Wednesday moming, lunchtime, afternoon and evening came and went. Barzel says that at two o'clock on the Thursday morning he looked in his letterbox for his copy of the statement but again in vain.

It was not until 5.15 am that morning that a government courier finally delivered the statement to Barzel's private residence Not till then could the early-rising Barzel begin to formulate his reply.

Hans Jorg Sottorf (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 January 1973)

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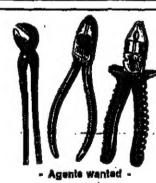


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unipared with colleagues at other opisons in the Federal Republic, 31 prisoners in Frankfurt have an unusual daily programme. Between six and seven o'clock in the morning they leave their prison, singly and without guard, and take a tram to their place of work.

During the afternoon they stroll around town, visit their families or go to the cinema. They are always back at the prison punctually at eight o'clock in the evening. So far only one of the prisoners has not returned. This experiment at the Gustav Rad-

bruch Haus in Frankfurt, a twelve-yearold prison long known for its liberal regime, began with the guidelines issued on 1 April 1972 by Hesse Minister of Justice Karl Hemiler (SPD). The guidelines far exceed what is at present contained in the penul system

pardon, anticipate much of what is to be introduced under the nationwide penal reform proposals. The system operating in Frankfurt is minor) and three cases of incest. without precedent in Europe and is based

on two considerations: regular wage during his period of captivity and thus contribute to the

Unique parole system introduced in Frankfurt

period during which they can adapt to released prisoners. The firm knows they their impending freedom, similar to the are under strict supervision. The prisoners system of "night-patients" in some mental hospitals?

The scheme was put into operation on July 1972 and at first covered only three prisoners. Since then it has been extended to 43 of the inmates. Applica-tions must be made by the prisoners themselves. The prisoner must have served at least twelve months and have another twelve months in front of him.

It is not only the harmless, wellregulations and, by taking the greatest are considered for the scheme. The 43 advantage of the so-called right of immates currently benefiting from the immates currently benefiting from the scheme include two prisoners jailed for life, one prisoner with more than twenty. offences against his name (all however

The prisoners are first of all sent to the Why should a prisoner not earn a local labour exchange and most of them are given work within two days. Jobs range from programmer to unskilled labourer. One inmate however had to upkeep of his family and, in certain cases, want a localing to return to his previous job of Marks have been saved.

Seven prisoners have been released

themselves are generally punctual and do not take days off, claiming they are sick. Wages have to be paid to the Gustav

Radbruch Haus - but only for purposes of administration. The money is not taken over completely as at other prisons. Sixty Marks a month have to be paid as rent. Food has to be bought outside the prison. Many of the prisoners bring it back with them to the prison and cook it in the kitchen. The rise in prices never fails to astonish those prisoners who have come to the Gustav Radbruch Haus after many years at a conventional prison.

A certain percentage of the wages goes towards maintaining families, re-paying damage and building up a savings account

which proves very useful after release. The balance is astonishing. The total net income of all prisoners covered by the scheme has so far totalled 67,796.30 Marks. More than fifty thousand Marks have been spent on maintenance and

ecaused?

* Is it not better to give prisoners who

Prisoners covered by the scheme on the before their sentences have elapsed as a of this type.

Seven prisoners have been released other prisons can on before their sentences have elapsed as a of this type.

(D)

privileges enjoyed by prisoner D-2 Hamburg 33, P. O. Box 366

privileges to abscond, as the report puts it - he was recently rankfurt station, distributing per for the Jesus People. Only one of them returned to

shoplifting. The ironic thing about that he had been the model pamong the 43. Nobody knew that been a serious alcoholic before Two prisoners regularly tuned METALWARE work late. The special concerns series the inclusion of prisoners series sentence in the scheme is pr

groundless, as experiences. Federal states demonstrate. The parole system at Gustay. Haus will be extended even future. Then one prisoner in

Prisons where immates have decision-making, where joining organised, facilities are good internal atmosphere relaxed been no disciplinary meaning months) are few and far becomes can only dreamly of this type.

Josephine (Die Welt, 1976

The problems of this trend.

Schmidt's PINE NUTRIENT

two-class penal system. Parole
be practised where there is special salt for preventing confers turning brown owing to trace element stimulus to return to the institute deficiencies.

Prisons where immates have to the institute of the conference o

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ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Economics and Finance Ministers get to work on prices

Stölner Stadt-Anzeiger

I t seems fitting that the most important outstanding economic and industrial policy decisions have to be made now at the beginning of a new year and the outset of a new legislative period in the

The 1973 budget must be prepared in a form ready to present to the Bundestag in February. The first wage-scale decision in the metal industries, which will certainly affect the efforts being made to regain stability and not make this task any caster, has fallen due at this time.

Further pay decisions and negotiations in the civil service are around the corner. Whatever shortcomings dog the first three months of 1973 cannot be made up later in the year for sure. The new government most be on the qui-vive right from the

The new Ministers for Finance and Economic Affairs, Helmut Schmidt and Hans Friderichs, made it quite clear in which spheres the bulk of their work would be done, shortly after they took office. Not surprisingly the first thing that become clear was that the dissolution of the super-ministry for economics and finance had certainly not left the two Ministers with a shortage of work! For eighteen months economies and finance have been sold somewhat short with the combined ministry - now there is a chance to make up tost ground.

One does not have to search long to find out which sectors were treated like orphans in the last legislative period. Tax reform is certainly one of them. Politicians and experts must make their next move speedily unless they want to lose the room for manocuvie they already enjoy. One of the main requirements is that they should not underestimate the

t the turn of the year there was one

A major difference in experts' judg-

ments of the economic situation as

compared with one year ago - they were

much more in agreement than in

still inflationary.

this appraisal of the situation,

is produced in the Federal Republic, and

quite considerable amount of preparation that must be made to financial administration before significant tax reforms can

As far as the Economic Affairs Ministry is concerned one important item on the agenda is fuel and power policy. Years ago Hans Friderichs accused his predecessor Karl Schiller of not having a consistent fuel and power policy. Now he has to try to do better himself, and the situation is critical. Competitiveness of industry and structural policy are further tasks demanding the complete attention of the Economic Affairs Minister.

However important these policies may be, it is not on them that the government will be judged. Our national economy is part of the European and world economies. It is precisely the increased integration in Europe that has made the Five Wise Men enter into a detailed study in their intest report on how far it is now possible to carry out a stabilisation policy on a purely national basis.

Among the instruments still at the disposal of national governments is the incomes policy - although this is not a particularly powerful weapon. There is not an incomes policy in the narrowest sense with a wages and prices freeze in the Federal Republic. No one wants one and it would not fit into the system.

Thus, if the government wants to take action it is forced to make it indirect. It must encourage and persuade - and it can threaten that if the two sides of industry try to spoil what it is trying to do it will hit back through the medium of

It is only in the civil service, where Bonn sits on one side of the negotiating table, that the government can force its wishes to become reality. But it is hard to salisfy the civil service with low pay increase rates when private industries are allowing much higher rates.

Economic Affairs Minister Friderichs is

due to meet DGB Chairman Oskar Vetter and the President of the National Confederation of Employers Associations Otto A. Friedrich.

Their talks must touch on the statement of government policy, due towards the end of January, but they will certainly also discuss the aituation regarding pay in industry. Friderichs has made it quite clear that he will be presenting both sides of industry with a detailed economic balance sheet, so that they will be able to see in advance the results of whatever actions they plan to take.

It is to be hoped that these high-level talks are not being held too late and that they will exercise an influence on the rounds of collective bargaining still to

The government has no lack of good intentions and programmes. There is still the fifteen-point plan to counter further price increases put forward in October

There are also the stabilisation sugges-tions put forward by the EEC Council of Ministers - although these are couched in fairly vague terms and are riddled with exceptions. There is the "strategy for controlled growth" developed by the committee of economic experts, the Five Wise Men. There is no lack of theories at all - what is needed is for some of them to be put into action.

The Opposition should cooperate. If we could get away from the situation that prevailed in the last Bundestag with government and Opposition vying to see who could spend most we would be a step along the way.

The moderation shown by one of the CDU's economics experts, Ernst Müller-Hermann, in recent days gives rise to a few embryonic hopes.

Many of those who are making the restoration of stability their concern have become a little more modest in their

The first aim of the government is to make the rise in prices in this country the lowest rate in Europe. But they should not overlook the fact that much of what happens in Europe is brought about to a large extent by the Federal

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Studt-Anzelger, 9 January 1973)

Bonn outlines TRADE & COMMERCE

staff to take vacant jobs and then-limits to the productive potential a technical sector.

In figures recently published by showing probable economic trends of Since it does not publish foreign trade 1977 it is stated that about 500,000. Since it does not publish foreign trade 600,000 more West German workens gract summary of China's foreign trade leave work than will take up a p cm be made. It is estimated, however, causing a staff shortage.

If general political sims limited in 1971 was up by about nine per cent on in to this country to about 2.500 cm. 1970 and amounted to \$4,700 million. in to this country to about 2,500,600t China's exports were up by fifteen per room for economic growths in the react at \$2,400 million. But temports are up till 1977 would automatically recklered to have risen by only three per hand automatically recklered to have risen by only three per ent to \$2,300 million. China's balance

Another factor is that funds which said foreign trade for the year is believed to have been used for further content shown a surplus of about \$120 investment and expansion will have similion. It is thought that in the past year provided for protection of the entry China's foreign trade was up by seven to ment and prevention of further pollut an per cent and amounted to something This will also hamper general econe our five militard dollars. No substantial changes have been made

The government report also states to the structure of Chinese foreign trade, if it were possible to check price is although in the year before last imports more sharply than expected exclaim Western European countries were would automatically benefit, cause down and trade with East Bloc countries loss of equilibrium in the basic balant acreased considerably. trade which it will not be possible: In 1971 China's exports to non-com-

Bonn economic experts reckon on on 1970 while imports from the Free manist countries rose by thirteen per cent following developments in the next it World were down by two per cent.

The number of working people v rading partner. In 1971 China's trade remain the same or drop by 0.5 per α: with Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 0.5 and 0.7 per α: with Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: with Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: with Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amounted to \$901.8 million and 1.5 and 0.7 per α: worth Japan amount

tought goods from Japan worth in all \$578.5 million and exported goods to • The unemployment quota will between one and 1.2 per cent. • The number of foreign workers ! Japan valued at \$323.3 million. will hover between 2,500,000 and f for Red China is its neighbour Hong

 Productivity per employed person increase by four to 4.5 per cent, anda and the main importer of Chinese goods, but none. This of course, shows more hour by 4.8 to 5.1 per cent.

• The gross national product will incress of world trade China's foreign trading is. by a real 3.8 to 4.3 per cent - that is: The Federal Republic remained China's say after deduction of increases caused third most important trading partner. The

The cost of living in private household 1971 was \$234 million, a drop of seven will rise between 3.3 and 3.8 per cent pricent as compared with 1970. Chinese

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 11 January 1971

Our economy is approaching Moscow ousts Bonn as Peking's 3rd biggest trade partner

Chinese imports from West Germany were down from \$167 million to \$139 Peking's trade with communist countries in 1971 reached an astonishing \$1,050 million, an increase of 25 to thirty per cent over 1970. Communist countries were involved in about 23 per cent of China's foreign trading. The proportion of trade with the People's Republic of China enjoyed by the communist world should be up again when 1972 figures are published, prob-

ably by quite a large margin.

\$84 million in 1970 to \$95 million the

following year. In the same period

China's volume of trade with the Soviet Union reached \$154 million. In June 1972 new Sino-Soviet trade agreement was signed, which meant that the volume of trade for the year would be up to \$288 million. This would mean that the Soviet Union would oust the Federal Republic from third place.

In the near future it is unlikely that there will be spectacular increases in China's foreign trade. Chinese imports are likely to remain concentrated on industrial equipment and raw materials. But for some time the Chinese have been concentrating on improving their infrastructure, especially where transport is concerned and purchases of aeroplanes, ships, locomotives, lorries and clearly indicate this trend.

A large amount will have to be spent from China's foreign exchange reserves to buy grain in years to come. In the coming year China will be importing more than six million tons of grain, 400,000 tons of it from the United States, the first time communist China has purchased grain from America. Chinese trade with the United States is only slowly getting under

Basic pay per worker will incress of equals to this country increased from the two Canton fairs at which China

concludes more than half its foreign trade - there were 75 American salesman, but they only managed to do deals worth \$25 million among them.

There cannot be a substantial growth in

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

China's foreign trade until Peking gives up its present trading policy of accepting no credits. Up till now it has been an intrinsic part of the Chinese economy to rely on its own strength and not to run up any debts. But this policy means demanding too much of the present generation and not doing enough for the next.

Christian Roll

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt

Chemicals industries pick up in 1972

Six per cent was the key to the progress of Federal Republic chemical industries in 1972. This third largest branch of Federal Republic industry (after machinery manufacture and electronics) achieved an increase of six per cent in turnover, profits and exports, according to the chemical industries association. The association expects simllar figures for this year.

Turnover in chemicals is therefore up to about 55 milliard Marks. Those sectors of this branch that are in most direct contact with the consumer, such as cosmetics, detergents, pharmaceuticals and photographic articles, did rather better than other sectors on account of the continued rise in the public's spending power.

Exports, which in previous years have been a prime mover behind growth in the chemicals industries, lost much of their momentum in 1972. The six-per-cent increase meant that exports were in line with the growth of tumover and yield. The value of West German chemicals exports increased to 21 milliard Marks. Imports were up by only four per cent to 11,500 million Marks.

In 1970 and 1971 inroads of thirty and ten per cent respectively were made into profits in these industries.

Price levels in the chemicals industries in 1972 were still 2.5 per cent lower than ten years previously in 1962. (Kieler Nachrichten, 28 December 1972)

still sell

Dearer cigs

September's increase in tobacco duties has failed to hit cigarette sales. The Exchequer has been proved right in assuming that the tax increase would not lead to a decline in revenue.

The end of cigarette ads on TV will not seriously affect cigarette sales either. They will continue to increase, though not as repidly as in the past.

The tobacco industry in the Federal Republic is dominated by four major nanufacturers headed by Recmtsma with a forty-per-cent share of the market.

The increase in tobacco duties, then, has failed to affect cigarette sales in this country. In September, the first month of higher retail prices, 674,3 million Marks were netted in revenue as against 658,2 million in August and 584 million in September 1971.

The Exchequer was right in assuming that the tax increase would not induce smokers to limit the number of eigarettes they smoked. No decline in sales need be expected as a result of the end of TV advertising at the end of 1972 either. The launching of new brands has shown that smokers are not influenced overmuch by advertising spots. They remain faithful to the brand they have often smoked for years, smoked for years.

Since 1960 more than 230 new brands have been introduced, 31 in 1971 alone. Most of them fail to catch on and are either axed or carried along by the brand leaders. In order to be an economic proposition a new brand must sell at least 100 million a month. This is a feat very few newcomers pull off.

The domestic market is dominated by four major manufacturers. The Reemtsma group head the list with a current market share of forty per cent, thirty per cent for Reemtsma directly and ten and a half per cent for Roth-Händle.

The runners-up are BAT with a good 28 per cent, a share that is slowly on the ncrease, followed by Brinkmann with

between 21 and 22 per cent.
The fourth firm, Haus Neuerburg. commands a far more modest five-percent share of the market and between them the big four account for some 95 per cent of domestic sales.

Of the remaining five per cent a third each are sold by Philip Morris and Austria and the then remaining one and a half per cent are also-rans.

The retail value of the number of cigarettes sold in a month is a little over 1,000 million Marks. Cigars account for a more modest 65 million Marks or so, shag for fifteen million and pipe tobaccos for a mere ten million Marks.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 December 1972)

optimistic for 1973

wage demands, since the motor trade above all must keep a careful control of prices to remain competitive against countries that enjoy advantages with regard to currency exchange and low

were up by four per cent, but imports increased by nineteen per cent!

The building trade predicts another

considerable rise in prices in 1973. The greater opportunity to compete on farms that are well-structured and viable boom in house-building is likely to cool favourable terms. (Die Welt, 8 I squary 1919) Coports. The main dangers come from off, but orders for civil engineering,

road-bullding and the like should be up on last year.

All sectors of the building trade are expecting a fairly even rate of growth of between three and five per cent. A good boost is expected from government orders, which make up about forty per cent of the total amount of building work. The chemical industries also expect to make further improvements to their profits situation in 1973.

Though business should be improving the steel industry it is not expected that there will be much in the way of improved profits this year. Higher national demand for steel is taken as a sign | of greater activity to come, especially in the capital investment goods industries. As far as machinery production is concerned the industry hopes to be able to alleviate the concern about the level of employment that was expressed last year.

Generally speaking no disastrous in-roads are expected. The profits altuation may not improve yetawhile, however, and the machinery manufacturing industries see no reason for excessive optimism after mid-year when outstanding orders have been cleared up.

Shipbuilding is one industry where employment is particularly endangered, especially in the small to medium-sized agreement that shipbuilding subsidies should be withdrawn step by step. This should give West German shipyards a

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 5 January 1973)

Ertl wants to keep more on the farm

griculture still has an important role A to play in our modern industrialised society, Josef Erti, the Minister for Agriculture and Food stated in a recent radio interview. He said, however, that farming needed to go through "a very difficult process of adjustment and change in the most diverse forms."

Herr Ertl appealed to farmers to show greater confidence in their own capabil-

According to the Minister, one and a half million people employed in farming left the land between 1960 and 1972. In 1970/71 the number who dult farming was 170,000 and in the 1971/72 period as many as 190,000.

This, he said, means that the move from the land to other professions has reached excessive proportions. If the trend is not slowed down even those will be endangered, the approximation of these

(Frankfurter. Neus Presse, 2 January 1973)

Economic experts agree on 1973 forecasts

Then there was still the spectre of recession frightening many. Prognoses productivity growth and, according to institutes feel that this will only be the experts, probably enjoy the largest case if the policies involved in the attempt to restore stable prices do not and recommendations were highly contradictory. Now the experts are pretty much in agreement that the upward swing will soon be under way and that the main ments will be up. But some of the major differences will not be swept away. concern must be about prices, which are Countries with high unemployment, such as Italy, will not be able to overcome this This general agreement is not based solely on national economic and in-

problem overnight. dustrial indications, which were far from This unemployment is partly due to structural faults that are easier to combat unanimous up until recently. It is much more the developments on the interin a period of economic growth, but the unemployment problem cannot simply be national economic scene that bulster up brushed aside by expansion. Another factor is that a higher level of produc-The Five Wise Men said it all clearly a month ago: "The increasing interlocking tivity per worker will anable higher of international economic and industrial trends means that economic developments in the federal Republic are as

employing extra staff. Last year economic growth was largely carried by private and public spending and the building trade. But for the past few weeks there have been signs of the long-awaited expansion of investment. much influenced by as influencing developments abroad. The question of what Exports are not expected to give the economy such a boost as in earlier

what quantities of it, is decided by numerous investors and consumers all over the world." The international economic situation at the turn of the year can be summed up thus. For the properties will utilise production thus: Europe will catch up with the capacities practically to the optimum United States and Japan in terms of level in 1973. But economic research

make excessive inroads.

Above all it is important to ensure that the burden is not placed entirely on the shoulders of the Bundesbank. Government spending will have to toe the line just as much as the two sides of industry. The wage-scale agreement recently concluded for the steel industry showed a high level of responsibility and this is a most encouraging sign.

However encouraging the be with regard to productivity the necessitating situation with regard to prices is far from pleusing. Once again the Federal Republic can take cold comfort from other

countries where the situation is similar. In Western Europe the acceleration in the rate of price rises has come at an extraordinarily early stage in the eco-nomic cycle. One cause of this has been the rise in food prices. But industry has been hit as well and the cost (in wages) per item has risen, a facet that is normally only seen in the later stages of the economic cycle.

What hopes are there for any stabilisa-

come, the greater the risk of imports meoming orders dating from last Ocinflation, for as the economic upswing
gets under way exports are boosts
disproportions aby Thurs the effects of the climate for investments. isproportionately. Thus the effects a But the general feeling in industry is one country's fight against inflation beit that one or two other presequisites must faster than its neighbours are felt across the fulfilled before healthy investment can

Differing national anti-inflation politics can cause floods of hot money, the this problem is not in evidence at present If this happens to the Federal Republic the counter-measures will have to be ine counter-messures will have to be more or less dirigistic, though this is contrary to the interests of the economic and monetary union, which requires and monetary union, which requires of three new members to the EEC. more or less dirigistle, though this contrary to the interests of the economic greater integration among EEC parment.
So 1973 will be a difficult year and the impulse, which is the spur for so

So 1973 will be a difficult year and checking price rises must take top priority. If this is overdone the economic upswing will be cut short in its stride. The greater this country's success in waking the tightrope is, the most difficult it will be compact the following property of the future is a second to provide the following property of the future is a second to provide the following property of the future is a second to the following property of the future is a second to the following property of the future is a second to the following property of the future is a second to the following property of the future is a second to the second to the future is a second to the second to the future is a second to the future is a second to the become to protect our equilibrium from other countries' measures, which could throw us off balance.

The motor manufacturing industries

ndustrialists feel that 1973 could be a vintage year for investors. This progcosts is based on the development in tion policy this country might adopt went to be running smoothly without the more interwoven economics it excesses and the sudden increase in

Small in size but large in importance

kong, its second largest trading partner

than anything what a drop in the ocean

the border in the neighbouring county and the state of the border in the neighbouring county and the state of a country with high unemployment will the kind of actions the Federal Republished the ther to fulfil these requirements and the our is shared about equally.

Optimism is also being expressed about export potential. According to the federal Republic Industries Association condwide stagnation seems to have been

throw us off balance.

At the moment national stabilitation measures and preparations for the Full are mutually exclusive.

Gerhard Schant in 1972, is supposed to the compared to the compare

Industry

wage bills.

Oil companies are expecting an increase this year in the consumption of primary energy by 5.5 per cent and that the domestic usage of oil will be up by between seven and eight per cent. At the same time an increase of five per cent in the gross national product is expected. which justifies optimism about the growth of the oil industry. In the interests of meeting the higher requirements of energy oil companies will be making larger investments throughout

The textiles industry expects similar developments to last year's with a good level of overall growth despite vastly differing returns from different sectors. One major cause of uncertainty in this. branch is the unpredictability of how imports will go. Last year textiles exports yards. One positive aspect is the OECD

M AVIATION

Airline pilots claim overwork is a safety hazard

WELT:SONNTAG

irline pilots in this country are A overhurdened. They fear oir safety will be seriously in danger unless their working hours regulations are revised.

Cockpit, the pilots' association to which most commercial aircrews in this country belong, is nonetheless quick to tefute one particularly persistent allega-

"There is," one flight captain com-mented, "not the slightest chance of the entire crew dozing off in the course of a long run and the aircraft flying on under automatic controls,"

An afternoon nap in the cockpit of an airliner crossing the North Atlantic would as it happens endanger neither the passengers nor the aircraft.

Stories that crews of British airliners have had to be shaken before waking up prior to fanding are considered by pilots in this country to be no more than Press uniours.

This is not, of course, to say that pilots cannot suffer from biorhythrmic disturbances as a result of time differences. As they fly across continents they are bound

The pilots claim that the 110 hours a month flying time laid down by the authorities are too much.

"Two pilots without either a navigator or an engineer may work up to fourteen hours a day, or twelve hours in the air," a Cockpit spokesman states, "That is too much. A commercial vehicle driver, for instance, is only allowed to spend eight hours a day at the wheel,"

Airline crews, by way of comparison, can work fourteen hours in 24, to which must be added at least two hours preparation. And no distinction is drawn between night and day.

Pilots field an argument taken from the world of insects, "Flies," they say, "normally ply a small area. Time

Regardless whether ships sink bow-first, stem first or sideways they

almost invariably reach the seabed in a

hydrodynamically convenient position. They land horizontally and the right way

This applies no matter what kind of

vessel is involved. In principle the way in

which they sink remains the same. After a

swift downward motion into Davy Jones'

locker they slow down after a few

Were, for instance, the Otto Halm, this

country's ouclear merchantman, to sink

how first the stern would follow at a

The midship where the reactor is housed would descend at a speed of

final stage of its descent the Otto Halm

would plunge towards the seabed at a

speed of thirty feet per second or so.

The Hamburg Shipbuilding Research

models to determine the behaviour of

sinking ships. Their descent has been

There are, of course, serious reasons for

cheened from an underwater platform.

scale-model trials of this kind. It is, for

instance, imperative to know how radia-

45 feet per second and in the

Institute has conducted trials with scale particularly if they are located in shallow

tion damage resulting from destruction of the reactor casing of the Otto Hahn's important. They must be located, in-

nuclear propulsion unit can be prevented. vestigated, removed and kept under in the event of an emergency safety control.

speed of nearly 65 feet per second.

up and then start to nist.

hundred fathoms.

differences do not affect their daily rhythm over a lifespan of 125 days.

The daily rhythm of a number of flies was altered under laboratory conditions. Once a week they flew to Chicago. The hours of light and dark were reshuffled six hours on each occasion. These flies survived only 100 days."

The pilots have been lent scientific backing by Professor Joseph Rutenfranz, head of the department of labour medicine at Giessen University.

Pilots, he says, have to sleep at all hours of the day and night. On flights in the course of which they pass through several time zones the normal 24-hour rhythm is interrupted.

"As they never stay in one place for more than three or four days their sleep is disturbed, their appetite goes by the board and their sense of social well-being also suffers," Professor Rutenfranz says.

"When they arrive at New Delhi or Chicago and feel they could do with breakfast then breakfast is what they ought to be served."

Cockpit comes to the following con-

clusion: "As commercial reasons preclude the possibility of contouring take-off and landing times to the requirements of human efficiency the only possible compromise to cater for times at which the pilot's system reaches a low point is to limit the number of hours he may

"Taken on its own a reduction in flying time can only prove effective on short runs at night-time." On long runs pilots are susceptible to the negative influences of changes in location.

These consist not only of disturbances of biological rhythm but also of differences in climate between one country and the next and of nutritional problems.

Both Professor Rutenfranz and the pilots association agree that organisational solutions to these problems have

After long flights pilots are bound to grow tired. They fly on regardless but feel that a risk is involved and are waiting for the Federal government to act.

(Welf am Sountag, 7 January 1973)

Opel ousts VW in car sales

n the first eleven months of last year 1 2.02 million private saloon and estate cars were sold in the Federal Republic and West Berlin, according to the Flensburg motor vehicle registration of fice. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 2.05 million. 1972 sales of new cars were thus nearly two per cent down on

Volkswagen topped the league tables as ever with sales of 522,937 units, albeit representing a roughly thirteen-per-cent ecline in relation to the previous year's

What is more, sales of VWs as opposed to other divisions of Volkswagen declined foorteen per cent to 393,181 units and second place in the league stakes.

Sales of Opels increased by more than twelve per cent to 429,958 units, making

Technicians

examine behaviour

of sunken vessels

valves open to allow water to pour into

the container so as to offset seabed pressure. One of the purposes of the

famburg trials was to determine the size

The crews of sunken submarines,

specifically those of nuclear subs that

operate at great depths, likewise stand to

benefit from the results of the Hamburg

research programme. As submarines are

also more than likely to land on the

seabed horizontal and upright the safety hatches can be located accordingly.

Once they are ensconced on the seabed

ships can present further problems,

and husy waters. They represent a grave

hazard to sorface shipping. Collisions with wrecks recur time and time again.

In view of the increasing size of shipping (container vessels and supertunkers) and draughts of eleven fathoms and

DIE WELT

the Rüsselsheim, Frankfurt, division of General Motors the country's leading

1971 sales figures, falling back from 298,708 to 265,860 units.

though, from 152,737 to 159,808 and from 83,353 to 90,830 units respectively.

sales of Flats declining from 148,101 to 142,384 and of Renaults from 144,244 to 137,852 units respectively.

its survey vessels Atair and Ivega.

Ford of Cologne also failed to equal Sales of Mercedes and BMWs increased

The two major foreign imports, Fiat and Renault, also sold fewer new models,

Institute contributes towards this work in

the North Sea and the Baltle by means of

Wrecks are located by means of sonar

devices. The sound waves emitted from

the survey vessel are reflected to the

surface by exposed sections of the wrecked ship.

cast between two vessels travelling abreast

Whenever possible wrecks are blown up

and cleared once located. Frequently

they stay put, however, and their exact

This is not all, though. Wrecks continue

for some time to move around on the

seabed and continual checks must be

conducted to determine their exact

current waterholes develop in the vicinity

of wrecks. The bow or stem of the

sunken ship are swilled into the hole and the midship may well break up in the

process. The result is frequently a jagged

edge of hull representing a real danger to

shipping where beforehand the wreck was

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 Jenuary 1973)

shipping whose performance tucked away at a safe depth.

Gerhard Taube

Depending on the nature of seabed and

to locate them.

tional charts.

(Die Weit, 2 January 1973)

The Federal Republic Hydrographical now and again.

Electrical engineering data centre

According to a survey conducted in industry specialist literature is sylventically processed in only one that

Only major firms in electrical entity literature.

Smaller and medium-sized film particular are badly in need of and in order to avoid misguided investigated and effectively improve their confessions. position.

Twenty years of postwar Lufthansa

wenty years ago, on 6 January a civil aviation company was setu-restore the fortunes of the ps. Deutsche Lufthansa, which vanis virtually without trace in the final day the Second World War. Nineteen miclater the newly-formed company renamed Deutsche Lufthansa like predecessor.

A twentieth anniversary may be at ing spectacular but in view of the page which civil aviation has developed 122 deal has happened in the course of the two decades.

January 6 is a historic date Lufthansa in more than one respect.I. airlines merged 47 years ago, of January 1926, to form the one Lufthansa.

'Here at Lufthansa," Press spoke: Helmut Kaulich says, "we did not r! intend to celebrate the twentieth amsary, but now that everyone has pei. out the fact we have no option by register the event.

Lufthansa's figures are nothing to ashamed of: between the resumption flights on 31 March 1955 and the ec. last year 56.65 million passengers !: been carried on a total of 1.05 mil

In the first year of operations de propeller-driven aircraft conveyed 74 passengers. Lufthansa boast a curfleet of 79 jets.

In air traffic to and from all come the world Lufthansa machines h covered a total of 1,270 million l. metres, equivalent to 1,650 journel the Moon and back.

One hardly needs reminding that beginnings of postwar civil aviation in country were not a bed of roses to difficult enterprise beset by & suspicions. Lufthansa started out life: a mere six million Marks in capital, w. was hardly likely to set the world of

It was slow and nerveracking progressing from domestic to i national flights and emerging from: red as regards finances. Hanover, 2 n. intersection in the prewar Luftinetwork, was not reopened to civil inuntil nineteen months after Lufthe were back in the air, on 7 October 195

Lufthansa currently employ a parof 17,000 men and women. Progr continues even though difficulties to OW and again. Arthur Will (Neue Hannoversche Presse, 6 January 197

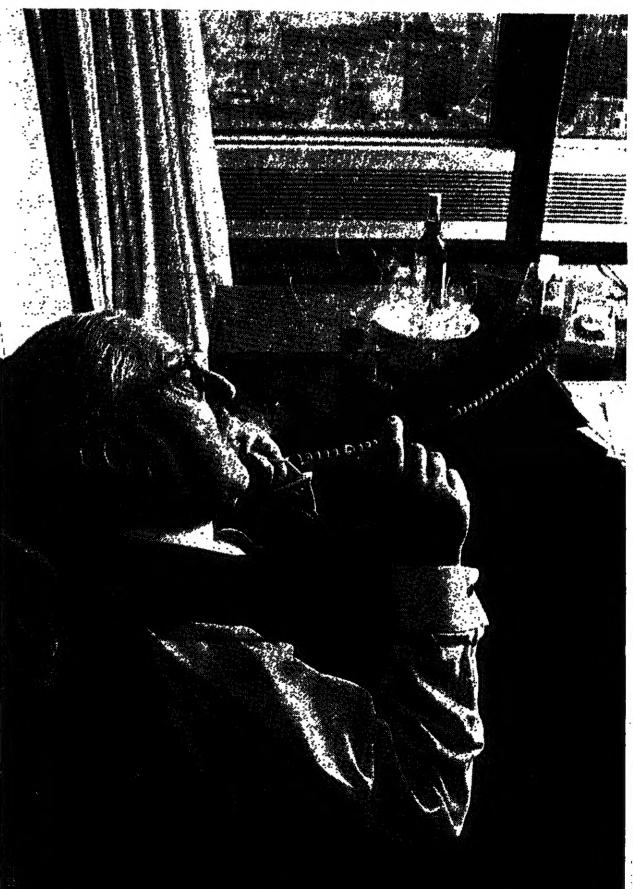
Often, though, wrecks are almost completely covered in sand and a line is Systematic registration and process specialist publications and constant source of information are the Association of Federal Resistance Electrical Engineers (VDE) hopes provide with the aid of the electron engineering data centre recently estable

twenty employing 200 people or less time in four employing between 200.

1,000 staff and every other firm with payroli of between 2,000 and 5,000.

ing are aware of the advantager gained by complete and continual mentation but even they are finds hard to cope with the flood

When you do business, you want to check all the offers. So why choose the first airline that comes to mind?



After all, not every offer that crosses your desk has to be a million dollar deal for you to check it. A lot of what you check is for sums that are even less than the air fare between Frankfurt and New York.

Assuming that you have to fly to the States on business in the coming weeks, we think we have some interesting offers. For example, we fly to New York from six German cities (Berlin, Dusseldori, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart). Once on board, you can choose between two first run movies* and, if you're flying one of our 747's, there's a bar in First Class, special non-smoking sections and lots and lots of room (you know the 747).

Furthermore, as far as we're concerned America doesn't stop in New York. In fact, we fly to 13 US cities: New York, San Francisco, Atlanta, Baltimore. Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, Seattle, Washington. As far as we know, no one else does this. So if you have business partners who don't happen to live In New York, why not find out exactly what we do have to

You can book your Pan Am

* Standard International charge \$ 2.50





Soviet ballet

sweeps the

country

We have been invaded by Soviet ballet. After the production of

Prokofiev's The Stone Flower in Wupper-

THE ARTS

A scene from Imre Keres' production of Gayaneh in Wiesbader

H THINGS SEEN

Heinz Mack's circus of light tours Europe

When awarding the Krefeld Art Prize in 1958, the jury was torn between two works - a Joseph Beuya object and a relief by Heinz Mack. Mack was eventually given the award. He was then only

Today, fourteen years after this close contest, the whole affair seems almost symbolic. Benys and Mack represent the two extreme poles of this country's art scene, the one standing for commitment in art and the other pussing a l'art pour l'art system of aestheties exploiting the opportunities offered by modern tech-

Until three months ago both Mack and Benys were professors at the same Academy of Art, in Dusseldorf. When an exhibition of Mack's art was opened at the city art gallery. Willi Bongard, an observer of the art market, caused a stir

Bongard attacked the art gallery, and to a certain extent Mack as well, for opening the exhibition as if nothing at all had happened. But it had -- Professor Benys had been dismissed from the Academy of

This was an indirect attack on Mack and a reprisal for Mack's own attack on Bongard a couple of years previously when he had described the critic's method of evaluating art in the Capital economic journal as a "pseudo-system".
Whether art was conceived for society

or as an attack on it, it still permitted tising prices and social prestige, as the valuations placed on Bouys' works on the

international art market showed.

Mack no longer needs to bother about the "relevance" of art. "The term is gradually making me sick," he told critics at the contains of his cubilities to West at the opening of his exhibition in West Berlin's Academy of Arts. For Mack social relevance is the amount that he can deduct from his taxes for materials and

Richter to play at Ansbach Bach Week

Franffurter Allgemeine

Q viatoslav Richter is to give two concerts of the second part of the Well-Tempered Clavier at this year's Bach Week in Ansbach - the twenty-fifth - between 27 July and 4 August.

Young instrumentalists will also appear at the Bach Week for the first time. Two church concerts with works for the organ, violin and cello are taking place under the motto "Young Artists Make Music".

The programme also contains a performance of Wolfgang Gräser's orchestral version of the Art of the Fugue by the Bamberg Symphonic under Fritz Rieger, three orchestral concerns three orchestral concerts under the direction of Hanns-Martin Schneidt and Neville Marriner and a moter concert with

the Regensburg choir.

Diethard Hellmann will be conducting the Bach Choir of Mainz and the Bach Week Soloists Group in performances of secular cantatas and the Mass in B Minor. Other persons taking part in the soloists' concerts are Aurèle and Christiane Nicolet and Christiane Jacottet with works for one and two flutes, harpsichordist Zuzuna Ruzickova with two and three-voice compositions, Daniel Chorzempa with organ works and Elisabeth Spelser, so-

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 January 1973)



the like. That is one way of looking at the subject if you like.

Bouys wishes to see the world as an artistic process. Mack needs the nature of this world to breathe life into his artistic effects which are more than just technical arrangements. These two views will be diametrically opposed as long as there is art history. Indeed, it is these views that help form art history.

Homo faber and homo ludens merge in Mack. Mack's studio in an old, preserved farmhouse near Mönchengladbach looks like the finishing shop of a metal goods factory. The principle of production becomes plain when the artist takes the prefabricated industrial products - plain aluminium, aluminium reliefs, clouded glass, mirrors and other materials — and forms them into fantastic daydreams.

The old classical Dream of a unity of art and nature is re-examined and appears in new light, in the truest sense of the word. But when the works are completed, play begins - with light rotors, light stems, light reliefs, light planos or light merry-go-rounds. Lamps, the sun and fire supply the natural or artificial sources of light in which the works are set free.

Mack's Sahara project from the beginning of the sixtles, shown on television in 1968, is still seen as the climax of his experiments with fabricated light re-ceivers. It took place in the deserts of Tunisia and gained him a medaliion at the Venice Art Film Biennale in 1970. Mack and his earlier Zero friends were jointly responsible for this country's entries to the Biennale that year.

Today Mack's light art enjoys a reputation that goes beyond the frontiers of the Federal Republic. The Düsseldorf exhibition will also be on show in Paris, Bindhoven, Berne and Hanover.

His works are popular decorations and illuminations for reception centres of official buildings and are often used as part of the stage design of theatres. Mack has recently been commissioned to provide the set for a production of Wagner's Tristan and Isolde in an outdoor

by Mack in Düsseldorf art gallery is a gally decorated room at Christmas and provides many visual surprises. Any observers who allow themselves to be captivated by this sort of aesthetic contempla-tion will realise how

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Beuy's ideas on art. Wolfgang Stauch-von-Quitzow (Doutsches Aligemoines

far these luxurious

movements of light

are removed from



Mack's Sapienti sat executed in 1967

Campendonk colour compositions exhibited in Düsseldorf

Deace and a wealth of atmosphere are L to be seen in the world he captures in his pictures, with their intrinsic feel for colour tones, for colours that can be understood from the space they occupy rather than from objects they fill out.

But the world of Expressionist Heinrich

Campendonk (1889-1957), which immediately makes one think of Franz Marc, is not large. Thematically it is limited. Again and again we see the motifs of Man and the animal kingdom in a primaeval rural landscape.

Campendonk came from Krefeld in the Rhineland but emigrated to the Netherlands in 1933 where he taught in Amsterdam. Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is at present staging an exhibition in his honour covering a broad sweep of more than one hundred paintings, watercolours, drawings, stained glass, and practically all of his woodcuts.

He was neither a revolutionary iconoclast of style nor a self-willed creator of new styles. He was the youngest member of the Blauer Reiter school and a satellite in the Marc-Kan-

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Throughout his life Campenda worked on Cubist-Expressionist coles and shapes, with variations, alienatic, sometimes embarking on partly imposionist, partly finely structured penioutlining and from this he found remarkable combination of Realism 2. omamental construction.

With fine insight the new curator: Düsseldorf's Kunsthalle Jürgen Ha: (successor to Karl Ruhberg, now: Berlin) has divided Campendonk's wi up into the "Bavarian", "Düsseldorf" : 'Netherlands' phases - the religion pictures and crucifixion motifs, the sentimental pastoral landscapes and naid stable pictures, interiors of house belonging to the poor and the lowing couples with the typical colouring of the Blauer Reiter school, the typical red so heavenly blue, the rust-brown tones at

And again and again we see the notified of Harlequin or Pierrot, the face of the made-up homeless person, and can offer the contract of the co recognise this as having a definite quality of self-portrait, though certainly not the sense of photographic likeness of Campendonk.

The high spots in the creative world Campendonk, the disciple of Did Jugendstil master Thom Prikker and is Prikker's successor as teacher Monumental Painting at Disselded Kunstakademie from 1926 to 1933 com when he was more sparing with his use

His powerful colour compositions later years tend to be too superficial decorative. And without wishing detract from the artist it must be that he is among those painters works should not be piled one on toll each other at exhibitions — a cariff selected smaller show would put file to the care of the in a much better light. With fewer worth the overall artistic impression wolld been better.

Klaus Morganica (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 January)

tal we have seen the premieres of Aram Khatchachurlan's Gayaneh in Wiesbaden and Boris Asafiev's The Fountain of Bakhchisarai in Kassel. These productions are a sure sign that the public has become tired of seeing the same old classical ballets. And only the larger theatres can afford to commission ballets from new composers to fill a

whole evening's programme. Furthermore with Swan Lake and the like smaller theatres are constantly open to comparison with the bigger ensembles. By producing these lesser known works they wold this competition.

Theatres are keen to keep a full programme of ballet and the seemingly endless reservoir of Russian ballet fills the

Soviet ballets are political art. They are the predecessors and origins of the Chinese polit-ballets, such as The Red domen's Battalion. But in these West German productions the political element has been eliminated. For instance Gayaneh takes place on a cotton kolkhoz

Academy magazine

The Federal Academy of Language and Literature in Darmstadt is planning to produce its own magazine. It will be designed to bring to a wider public the work of the Academy in the fields of literary and linguistic criticism and allied peetry and prose works, not all of which come from the pens of Academy members, and will appear alongside the year-book, which has been published egularly for the past twenty years.

The spring meeting of the Academy between 3 and 5 May in Cologne will deal with the theme "The Scope of Uterature". During this meeting the Academy will award a translation prize and a prize for German Studies abroad. Each prize will be worth 6,000 Marks.

Rölner Cando Anneque

To me, music is comparable with a well-constructed bridge where a

erfluous material is avoided," Boris

Blacher once claimed. This off-the-cuff

temark may be more of a casual jest than

a description of his own work but,

whatever the case, it says a lot about

Blacher, who celebrated his seventleth

birthday on 6 January.

Blacher grew up in China and Siberia

and decided to study architecture and

mathematics before music started to

dominate his life. But, even as a

composer, he retains his calculating skills,

his pithiness, his ability to derive a maximum of effect from a minimum of

effort and his love of the constructive and

of jugging with numerical relations.

Boris Blacher celebrates

seventieth birthday

The removal of the political aspects of these works is without doubt justified, since Soviet propaganda from past decades cannot really claim to have even historical value. But when the original political message is removed the works lose their motivation and dramatic intensity. What remains is the music and fragments of action as an excuse for

He sets fire to the silos and is arrested.

Gayaneh follows the party line and turns

to the head of the collective farm,

The obligatory festival in the closing

act, the excuse for the divertissement, is

dedicated to the completion of the

rebuilding of the silo, thanks to a spirited

In the Wiesbaden production Imre

Keres sets the ballet in the good old days,

Armen. Giko is a typical nasty drunkard

Kasakov, who loves her.

of Gayaneh and Armen

Kassel's production of Asafiev's Fountain of Bakhchisarai was a failure and the main value of the exercise was to acquaint us with the music of Borls Asaflev (1884-1949). With its exotic harmonies and refined instrumentation it (Die Welt, 12 January 1973) is the very best of post-Rimsky-Korsakov

These features can be recognised in

Blacher's music is not governed by a wealth of imaginative ideas or the sensual powers of seduction, not even those

compositions with masterly passages.

Instead, it is often logic and a sense of the

laconic that lend weight to the frequently

The first fruit of such rational composi-

tion is the principle of variable drythms

with which Blacher caused such a stir in

musical circles after the Second World

War. At that time this country's musical

His productivity has not lessened since

and he has employed this principle in all the types of music he has written, be it

The list of Blacher's works is im-

pressive. He need never worry about

where to turn for work. His style,

hovering between traditional academic

life had become rather barren.

chamber ensembles.

almost all his works.

harmony.

(Photo: Rolf Bertschinger) Giko, Gayaneh's husband, is a saboteur. writing. In its melodic inventiveness it is very much Russian national music.

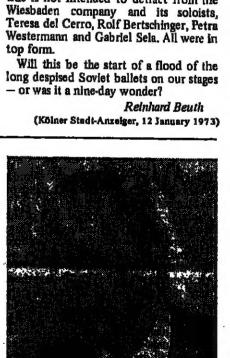
Of course in the thirties Asafiev was unable to open up new territory musically, but for use in the theatre his music is absolutely ideal.

The same applies to Khatchachurian's Gayanch. Why the only piece of this to have achieved popularity is the Sabre Dance is a mystery. It contains about a dozen numbers that are just as striking. In addition there are many attractive passages of deeply felt lyrical character.

Gayanch is engaged to the shepherd Imre Keres endowed the production who is after Gayaneh. The fire breaks out with stylised Annenian and Kurdestan when he throws a lamp at her while folk dances, which made the whole drunk. The happy ending is the wedding production a sheer joy to behold. The choreographic ideas bubble over, set alight by the attack and choreographic elan. During the Gopak the audience clapped along with the rhythm, and the waltz that followed kept them moving.

One can scarcely imagine how much Keres could have achieved with a larger ensemble and with virtuoso soloists. But this is not intended to detract from the Wiesbaden company and its soloists, Teresa del Cerro, Rolf Bertschinger, Petra

or was it a nine-day wonder?



(Photo: dpa) for opera, ballet, full orchestras or writing and the adaptation of modern techniques, satisfies the demand for a contemporary form of music that is felt by the general public to be both modern and comprehensible. Werner Bruck (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1973)

Jazzmen get unionised

DIE WELT

"Union of German jazz musicians" A has been formed following a three-day congress in Marburg. The musicians have also set in motion a work-study group with Albert Mangels-dorff (Frankfurt) as spokesman and drawn up a catalogue of demands, theses and questions, all of which are to be cleared up before June, when the next general meeting is due to be held.

According to the business manager of the new "Union", Claus Schreiner (Marburg) the work-study group will concentrate on ascertaining how far jazz musicians can be represented by the Federal Trades Union Confederation (DGB).

Herr Schreiner said that the idea is to form a group of experts on jazz to come within the artists' union. Parallel to this the idea has been put forward that a "Deutsche Jazz Union" should be founded to encompass pro and amateur

Jazz musicians feel that their side of showbiz is inadequately represented and that they are at a disadvantage.
(Die Welt, 10 January 1973)

Mss auction in Marburg

utstanding items at the largest European auction of manuscripts this year, to be held on 20 and 21 February at the J.A. Stargerdt auctionrooms in Marburg, include a first edition of Siegfrieds Tod by Richard Wagner, a letter of several pages by Ludwig van Beethoven to the Archduke Rudolf (previously unpublished), the previously unknown original version of the Chopin song Far From My Eyes, as well as the original copy of Mozart's Menuetto K168a and his cadenza to Beecke's Andante.

These manuscripts are estimated to be worth between 20,000 and 60,000 Marks. But one special item — the water-colour portrait of Goethe by Stiller for Ottille you Goethe is expected to fetch 150,000

An estimated value of between 12,000 and 15,000 Marks has been placed on an autographed album by Friedrich Hölderlin and the three-stanza poem fragment from Die Gunst des Augenblicks by

(Die Weit, 10 January 1973)

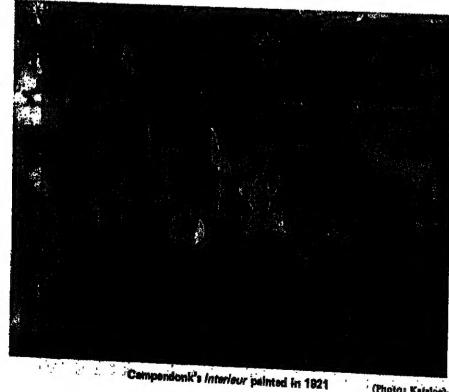
Bayreuth Youth **Festival**

Bayreuth again plans to stage an international youth festival for young persons between 18 and 25 and older students. It will take place between 8 and 30 August 1973 — at the same time as the better-known Bayrouth Festival featuring works by Wagner.

The orchestral course under Wolfgang Gayler and Hans Zender will turn to works by Webern and Debussy (La Mer) amongst others. Wolfgang Schubert will stage Handel's oratorio Israel in Egypt and in his percussion course Robert Hinze will concentrate on works by Cohn. Kotonski, Ruzicka, Boulez and von Oertzen. :

Busembles ranging from a quartet to a nonet will be formed in the chamber music course and the theatrical course under George Proscher and Kurt Bildstein will rehearse scenes from Voltaire's Candide. A special seminar will also deal with Richard Wagner.

(Frankfurier Algemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 January 1973)



(Photo: Katalog)

EDUCATION

Affects of brother and sister relationship on marriage

Frankfurier Rundschau

marriage has a greater chance of A lasting the more similarity there is between it and the former family felations of the two partners. Take a family with two children by way of example. A boy with a younger sister will be more used to dealing with girls than hoys and will tend to assume the role of protector with women.

A boy with an elder sister on the other hand will learned how to yield responsibility to a girl and a woman. A boy with a younger brother will have learned how to assume the role of leader and teacher towards his brother and all

A boy with an elder brother will be carefree as he has learned to rely on the protection of males. But both elder and younger brothers from a family where there are only boys have less experience with women than the other two types.

This at any rate is the "duplication theory" championed by Professor Walter Toman, head of Erlangen University department of psychology, and outlined by him in the periodical Schule und Psychologie published by Ernst Reinhardt

He and his students have confirmed these results many times and they go even farther. A girl with a younger brother will tend to control and mother men in future whereas a girl with an elder brother will

A girl with a younger sister will learn to

depend on instructions given to them by

scientists That is why a computer-produced dictionary is no longer a dream

Developments are currently under way

at the University of the Saar. What is more, automated electronic research will

enable linguists to keep pace with rapid

Professor Hans Eggers, head of the

university's German department, is in

charge of the project and his team

includes staff from the German, English

and French departments of the university along with interpreters, translators and members of the department of applied

They are pioneers in this field. Our

language is extremely vital and linguists

would never keep up with present trends

Their scientific construction would have

to be altered as it was being built. But

What is true of the German language in

general applies even more to dictionaries.

Dictionaries can never be complete,

archaic words are often included and new

It is hard to find ony consistent system,

Technologists for instance are always

horrowing new terms from foreign languages - words such as 'input' and 'output' for instance - but they also

meanings are sometimes not recorded.

computers can now change all this.

from the distant future.

linguistic developments.

by means of traditional in

sister will be used to being led and cared for by women. Both the elder and younger sister of a family with only girls will automatically have less experience with men than the other two types of

All other brother-sister relations are up around these elementary positions. According to Toman, a boy with an elder sister and a younger brother will assume both the role of a boy with an elder sister and a boy with a younger

An only child has no brother-sister relations and its future role is determined the brother-sister relations of the father, if a boy, or the mother, if a girl.

While children with one or more brothers and sisters tend to form friendships or partnerships according to their brother-sister relations, an only child will tend instead to find a partner who will assume the parental role.

A good partnership therefore would be one formed by a male with a younger sister and a female with an elder brother. Ralations between a male with an elder brother and a female with an elder sister would be less promising.

Partners form their relationship on the basis of former brother-sister relations, If they have not learned their role as a brother or sister they do not complement each other and there will be conflict.

Professor Toman and his students also nvestigated the question whether these brother-sister relations could influence. performance, intelligence, success and

Elder brothers and sisters and only children were found to place greater demands upon themselves than younger'

hannoversche Allgemeine

invent gord new German words.

Technologists therefore are well aware of

the changes bugging a linguist's life.
Nobody knows the exact extent of the

German vocabulary. Estimates range from four hundred thousand to eight hundred

thousand words and are therefore no

more than conjectures.

A computer intended to process these

many thousand words, arranging them

according to some classification, must be

more than a mere sorting machine,

The words ass, assen, csst, isst and

show where this would lead, Many words

also have more than one meaning and it is

necessary to recognise this fact. The list

of objections can be continued at length.

themselves the task of programming a

computer to arrange various forms of a

word into one category. Exact knowledge of the structure of the German language

is required and philological findings must

be converted into systematic programmes to guarantee an automated process, Largo numbers of random texts will be

processed for this purpose in future.

The Sauthmicken team have set

arranging the words in alphabetical order.

gegessen, all deriving from esc

depressed by failure than younger members of a family.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In other words, elder brothers and sisters and only children tend to have more motivation to display good performances. They also seem prepared to continue displaying good performances after a success. They are less discouraged by failure than younger brothers and sters.

Professor Toman and his students also

found that parents and their brothersister relations also influence the children's wish to display good performances. Young people with parents who were of the same sex as the other siblings in their family - that is a father with one or more brothers or a mother with one or more sisters - are not so much inclined to work hard as young people with parents who did not come from a family where all siblings were of one sex.

It was also seen that children who have lost one of their parents were less likely to display good performances than children who still had both parents. But if one of the child's parents had lost a parent in childhood, the child proved to be a better scholar than those whose parents had not suffered such a loss. In other words, parents who lost their mother or father in childhood spur their children on to greater performances.

A study on the brother-sister relations of a number of modern-day celebrities may be mentioned in conclusion. So many of them proved to be elder brothers and sisters or only children that this could not be a coincidence. Few of them had both elder and younger brothers and

Most of the male celebrities had only or largely brothers. Elder sisters and only children were also predominant in the much lower number of famous women. Here too it seems as if elder brothers and sisters and only children are inclined to make a greater effort to distinguish

Where males are concerned, it is also true to say that having male brothers tends to spur them to greater performances. This was not noted among the

This work is anything but routine. It requires the talents of fully-trained

scientists. A computer will not under-

stand anything it is fed. Subtle analyses

of syntax must be given to it in a

The problem can thus be seen as having

to work out a set of instructions that will

enable a machine to carry out the same

functions as a person who not only

understands German but is also aware of

all its linguistic traps, complications and

This programme must also be divided

into tiny units which the machine can

cope with. It must be built up on the either-or alternative. Apparently simple

chains of thought suddenly reveal

themselves to be a series of several

The Saarbrücken team has been in

past two years its members have been

dealing with this dictionary programme.

The first computer experiments show

If their progress continues, a general

information system that can be used by

computers at any time will soon be

developed. The computer-produced

dictionary is no longer a dream from the

distant future but an accomplishment that could be achieved tomorrow.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 4 January 1973)

Rolf H. Simon

that they are on the right road.

dictionary aided by a computer

different form.

women celebrities. Gerhard Weise (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 January 1973) Saarbrücken team plans to produce

But even intelligent children ofte: into difficulties at school. Deepsmental conflicts such as rivalry brothers and sisters, inadequate in! tions of love on the part of the parentan unnecessarily strict upbringing cebe the cause. Some twenty per cent schoolchildren display obvious behavial disorders, the medical period-

Dislike of school will sometimes? compensated for through day-dram: experimenting with sex or frequen truancy. Professor Harbauer is quick differentiate between the type of tour which leads to children loitering atc department stores, railways stations p cinema entrances and the type resist

child's fear of being abandoned by mother. (Kleter Nachrichten, 4 January 17

Sex education lessons can continue!
Hamburg's schools "in view of the

The case was first brought to county Hamburg couple whose three children parents objected to the guidelines for education issued by the education authority in 1970 and the administration court upheld their complaint, ruling the the lessons were not permissable as and

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 Januar) 1918

Parents unhappy wit MEDICINE their children's performance at scho

survey reveals

ore than eight million boys:
girls go to school here. Many is
experience success. At any rate 42,
cent of parents are not happy about.

The Max Planck Society, this country's
best-known research association, has
developed a scientific procedure designed
developed a scientific procedure designed

Rule seven for instance obliges them to covering the parents of 1,800 scholls: resolutions.

for the causes of these educat. By using this method, even chaindifficulties in the child alone."

Doctors and psychologists do not) the other hand substandard intelliger even without additional treatment. always linked with substandard perf-

An intelligence quotient of less than or 85 (the average is 100) usually no. that a child is transferred to a se. school. An intelligence quotient of Limore usually leads to a recommend. that the child attends a more also school, if, that is, no serious us symptoms are observed.

The selection of the appropriate of school largely determines a d mental development. Permanent faile a school placing excessive demands of child's intelligence could easily end mood of resignation or defiant aggress

A child who has had enough exper of success at a special school for backward will easily become isolaid. normally elementary school and the seriously affect his self-confidence.

Previous investigations have shown good grades in the first four class elementary school are an important symbol and determine a child's poand popularity within a class.

from what he terms "school phobia".

School phobia is an expression of

Sex lessons

existence for the past eight years. For the basic importance", the Hamburg Apri Court decided recently, overning administrative court verdict of 25 Apri

had no legal basis.

Munich scientists develop stop-smoking technique

children's performances at school to developed a scientific procedure designed though their grades may be a to help people stop smoking by stages. Professor Hubert Harbauer, the Frank the general public learned of it just in child psychiatrist, found in a sur covering the parents of 1 800 solutions.

Dr Johannes Brengelmann, director of Writing in the medical penal the Munich Psychiatric Institute and head Selecta, he states: "Children who i of the psychological department there, learning hard and do not display; and his assistant Elisabeth Sedimayr expected performance always is conducted the largest experiment of its difficulties at school. The reasons! type ever to have been made and tested their not fulfilling expectations could seen different ways to stop smoking. The of a physiological or psychologic best method turned out to be the simplest character. But it would be wrong to! —the smoker controls himself.

smokers can cut their consumption to less upon inadequate school performan: weeks, it is then easy to stop completely. than ten cigarettes a day within eight proof of substandard intelligence. Be: The method still has effect a year later -

> "During the course of our analysis we found that most people dependent on alcotine chose unsuitable methods to stop smoking," Dr Brengelmann, who himself smokes an occasional eigarette, revealed

"The effect of drugs or the decision simply to stop smoking does not usually last very long," he added. "That is why we divided our stop-smoking method into 37 easy stages,"

Under Brengelmann's course of treatment people are allowed to smoke as much as they want. They only have to

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deeply three times before lighting up and when people around them are smoking.

every cigarette they smoke helps to cut consumption. But the first temptations come after two weeks. Women worry about their figure as they tend to sat more and men are afraid of being ridiculed for keeping to these complicated instructions.

Drs Brengelmann and Sodlmayr spent a year studying smokers. Their work was commissioned by the Central Bureau for Health Education. A total of 355 men and women aged between seventeen and seventy smoked in the interests of science. Some of them smoked over one hundred a day, all of them exceeded twenty. Many of them have now given up

Dr Brengelmann claims to have made one important finding: "Under our method anyone can reduce his cigarette comsumption, if not stop smoking altogether. It could be for health reasons, to save money, to test willpower or to save trouble with wives or non-smoker colleagues at work."

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 6 January, 1973)

Rule seven for instance obliges them to change their brand after finishing a packet, rule fifteen asks them to breathe rule 34 demands that they never smoke

Dr Sedimayr, herself a smoker, reports: "Even the rule that smokers must record

Aid to measuring shock

Hartmann & Braun of Frankfur have developed this measuring equipment to help doctors treat patients suffering from shock. The apparatus will determine the amount of oxygen consumed by the patient, A decrease in oxygen intake is one of the symptoms of shock though doctors were never able to measure it accurately in the past. The equipment has been tested under hospital conditions for a number of months and has already helped to save a number of lives.

Infant mortality rate increases

Federal states' Health Ministers met in is concerned. Hamburg and decided to investigate the causes of mother and infant mortality by examining every single case of death,

The Federal Republic takes up twelfth place in the infant mortality figures for 23 European countries, according to births. Hans-Joachim Seeler, Hamburg's Senator

s a result of the rise in the Federal of Health. It is in eighteenth place as far Republic's infant mortality rate the as the death rate for mothers in childbirth

> The mortality rate for mothers in childbirth has remained constant, or espeaker stated. But 19,200 babies d.; din-1971. Statistic, reveal that there are 23 cases of death for every illousand live

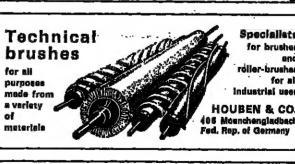
thic Welt, 17 December 1972.



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prefer to allow herself to be spoilt. A girl with a younger sister will learn to brothers and sisters are wont to do. They lead girl, and women while her younger tend to be more elated by success and less Not even science fiction novels describe computers which greedily devour texts in a language they do not understand but which nonetheless process them into up-to-date dictionaries. Science fiction robots often have a mind or their own but real-life ones

Schmidtke -

hoxer from the

world of fashion

WELL SONYTAG

Who says only muscle-bound clods have the guts to go in for boxing?

Who says male models are lily-livered

weaklings? This country's latest boxing

Ridiger Schmidtke has turned the hackneyed clichés of male models and

prize fighters topsy-turvy, beating ex-Olympic gold medallist Chris Finnegan in

London to win the European light-heavy-

Professional boxing, somewhat down on its uppers these days, may not have gained a new star of the calibre of Bubi

public and the media are starting to show

Boxers do not always have to be

brilliant technicians or punch-packing

knockout specialists to hit the headlines -

take, for instance, Rhenish jester Peter Müller or the arrogant show-off Wilhelm von Homburg, alias Norbert Grupe.

something of a playboy. He boasts an

for monetary gain and nervous excite-

are halls from the world of fashion.

weight crown.

interest in him.

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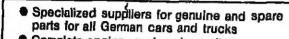
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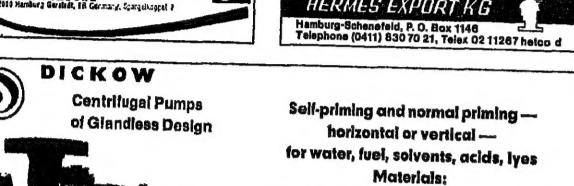
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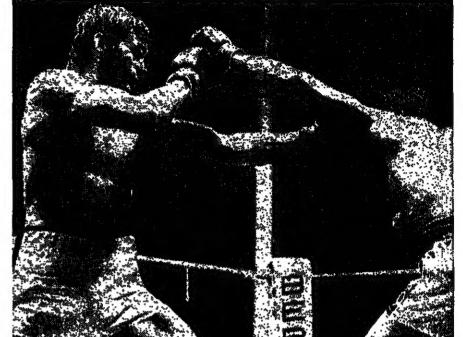
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Rüdiger Schmidtke in the ring

(Photo: Werek)

wonder whether I might not do better to hop it rather than clamber up there where am left entirely to my own devices and the fists of my opponent.

The feeling of leaving the arena as the celebrated victor is all the more satisfying. You feel yourself confirmed in your own manliness," he admits.

One cannot help feeling that Schmidtke goes into the ring to cope with complexes he has accumulated at fashion shows or in the chair of a fashionable Frankfurt hairdresser whose model he was for a

Rüdiger Schmidtke, a 29-year-old bachelor, is fair-haired, blue-eyed and Rüdiger Schmidtke has never been an amateur. The same was true of Bubi Scholz, But Schmidtke was 23 before he athletic physique and good manners and is a latter-day adventurer on the lookout even confronted a punchbag whereas Scholz at that age was already a champion and moneyspinner of long

Schmidtke's career is masterminded by

the owner of a Frankfurt gymnasium,

former boxing pro who has fashioned a

than what he had in mind.

inserted into gloves.

"I fight merely for the financial reward. Schmidtke the model knew so little Fame and honour interest me not one about the noble art that his efforts to little bit," the rankest outsider ever to find somewhere to keep fit took him to win a European title explains. the Frankfurt Boxer Club, which turned out to breed the four-footed pugs rather

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

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He cultivates the image of being a coldly calculating professional whose every punch and move are determined by erations of profit and his share of

Considerations of financial gain were not alone in deciding Schmidtke, a man with an aesthetic bent revealed by his work in fashion and furnishing, to aim at additional income from the noble art. Schmidtke admits that he was fascinated by the feeling of being a gladiator entering the arena.

Even after 32 professional bouts he still has to override his misgivings before every fight. "At every step I take on my way from the dressing-room to the ring I the dressing-room to the ring !

Effective Date of Change

did not even cover his overheads. In those days he was more of an amateur than many amateurs.

Neither the enjoyment nor the sense of self-assertion he felt would, in the long run, have been sufficient to keep him in

Then, a good three years ago, he camed his first few thousand Marks from a single bout by thrashing Norbert Grupe in Frankfurt's Festivalle, Since then the prize money has interested him.

With the aid of his purses he has set up two fashion boutiques. Boxing has proved so profitable that he was able to give up his lucrative job as branch manager and buyer for a furniture firm.

On his retirement Schmidtke intends to set up on his own as an interior decor consultant.

Since his title bout in London Schmidtke has boxed once a month for a minimum purse of 15,000 Marks - in Mainz in December, in Frankfurt in January, to be followed by Berlin and Hamburg in March and April.

Schmidtke plans to earn his first really substantial purse from defending his title. In order to make sure that the bout is as lucrative as possible his manager has urged Finnegan's manager in London to put in the first claim for a return fight.

professional boxer out of just about everyone with two hands capable of being Providing the European Boxing Union agrees to a return bout in London For the hell of it Rüdiger Schmidtke Schmidtke hopes to clinch an 80,000tried his hand at professional boxing too. Mark purse, which would be twice the initially adventure and amusement mosum he earned as the challenger at

tivated him, later to be joined by self-respect. "Boxing," Schmidtke readily He would run less of a risk of losing his admits, "has given me self-confidence." European crown to the other potential challengers Conny Velensek of Berlin, In his first three years as a professional his earnings were nil. He went into the Erich Nussbaum of Switzerland and ring for fifty or a hundred Marks, which Pasquale de Benedetto of France but the prize money at stake would be a mere fraction of what he would stand to earn

> Schmidtke's financial plans for 1973 do not end with the defence of his title. Providing he wins he intends to take the Americans up on the offer made immediately after his sensational win against Chris Finnegan, that of a world cham-pionship fight against Bob Foster.

from a return bout against Finnegan.

Not that Schmidtke has any visions of becoming the second German after Max Schmeling to win a world championship title. Foster is by the far better boxer of the two. But a world championship challenge bout would eam him good money even if he were thrashed by

Boxing, as far as Rüdiger Schmidtke is concerned, is business, and should his good looks take a battering "you can," he says, "have a nose straightened out by cosmetic surgery these days for 1,000 Marks or so." Hartmut Scherzer

(Welt am Sountag. 7 January 1973)

Speed skating championships in Inzell

Olympic gold medallist Monika Pflug eaw the old year out by winning the women's speed-skating championships in Inzell. She won the women's combina-tion, Helmut Kraus of Inzell the men's combination, Horst Freese of Hamburg the sprint and Markus Eicher of Inzell the junior title.

To the applause of more than 2,000 spectators Monika Pflug summoned the strength to break her fifth and sixth national records within a mere three

Her time for the 3,000 metres was 5 min. 6.7 sec., an improvement of 2.2 seconds on the previous best. Her combination score of 187,221 points was also an improvement on the previous best of 188.545 points.

Her time for the 500 metres was 44.2 sec., for the 1,500 metres 2 min. 21.18 sec. and for the 1,000 metres 1 min. 29.69 sec. In all three instances she was but a hair's breadth away from setting up new records.

"All competitors are in extremely good form. The national team will come up trumps several more times before the season is over. We are doing better. I am particularly gratified by the times clocked by my three best long-distance sprinters," national coach Herbert Höff notes.

In a run-off against Bavarian champion Anton Eicher over 10,000 metres twenty-year-old mechanic Helmut Kraus improved his personal previous best by 21 seconds to come home in a magnificent 16 min. 48,38 sec.

His other times were 41.46 sec. for the 500 metres, 7 min. 53.06 sec. for the 5,000 metres and 2 min. 8.67 sec. for the 1,500 metres - 182,078 points in all.

The 500 metres was the only event in which Helmut Kraus did not pass the post

Frankfarter Rundschau

first. Anton Eicher won in a time of 41.44 seconds. Kraus can nonetheless be considered the successor to 12-time national champion Gerhard Zimmermann.

"I won," he said, "but form on the day what clinches matters with us. Anton Eicher, Herbert Schwarz and I are pretty well equal."

Aged nineteen, this ambitious trio from Inzell represent the youngest national team in the world. "We have time to develop," coach Höff says. 'Really first-rate combination stars do not emerge until they are 25. And that is our target."

The Jonah of the championships was reigning sprint champion Hans Lichtenstem, who came a cropper in the second 500 metres heat and had to abandon his hopes of holding his own against Hamburg civil engineer Horst Freese, 29.

As it happened Freeze, who last winter covered the 500 metres in 28.7 seconds to compete with the world's best, was not in particularly sparkling form but 163.71 points were sufficient to assure victory.

His times were 40.22 and 40.45 sec. for the 500 metres and 1 min. 22.5 sec. and min. 23.05 sec, for the 1,000 metres. The unior champion was nine teen-year-

old auto mechanic Markus Eicher who set up a number of personal best times: 42.53 sec. for the 500 metres, 4 min. 44.73 sec. for the 3,000 metres, 2 mm. 11.51 sec. for the 1,500 metres and 8 min. 16.52 sec. for the 5,000 metres. "Our youngsters are superb. They have

never been this good," said Henk van Dijk of Holland, who will join Herbert Höfi as national coach in the New Year.

' (Frankfurter Rundschau, I Jonuary 1973)

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